THE THEOLOGICAL REVIEW

Published Bimonthly by the
PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF KOREA
Editor-in-chief.

REV. H. NAMKUNG Th. M.

Associates

Rev. W. C. ERDMAN D. D.

Rev. W. D. REYNOLDS D. D., L. L. D.

Volume X

SEPTEMBER 1928

Number V

CONTENTS

Lord Teach Us to Work.

Criticism of Kant's View of Religion

The Date of Crucifixion of Jesus

The Work of God in the Beautiful and Sublime

The Spirit of God in New Testament

The Superiority of Christ in the Epistle to the Colossians

Sunday School Lessons

Christian Endeavor Society

Children's Sermon

Exposition of Zecharia

Exposition of Hebrews

Exposition of James

Exposition of Romans

Rev. S. L. Roberts.

Rev. P. C. Chai

Rev. H. W. Lampe.

Mr. H. N. Park.

Rev. G. Engel.

Mr. C. M. Chung

Rev. W. C. Erdman.

Rev. C. A. Clark.

Rev. H. Namkung.

Rev. W. C. Erdman.

Rev. S. W. Lee

Rev. S. L. Roberts.

Rev. H. Namkung

Communications for the Editors should be addressed to Rev. H. Namkung Theological Seminary Pyengyang Korea. Subscriptions and all Business Correspondence should be addressed to

STACY L. ROBERTS PYENG YANG KOREA.

Annual Subscription : ¥ 1.20,

Single Copy; 25 Sen

To Foreign Countries \$ 1.00 Payable in advance.

Advertising rates on the next page.

ADVERTISING RATES

ONE PAGE IN ONE ISSUE ¥10, THREE ISSUES ¥25, ONE YEAR ¥40. HALF PAGE IN ONE ISSUE ¥6, THREE ISSUES ¥15, ONE YEAR ¥25.

SEND TO BUSINESS MANAGER, S. L. ROBERTS. PYENGYANG KOREA.

廣

告

料

金

要先金

第 第 一號 號 五月 第 第 H Ŧī. 號 號 + 九七 月 H BB

社

半頁	頁	
二十五圓	四十圓	壹個年分
拾五圓	二十五圓	半年分
六圓	拾圓	二個月分

				_
	歐米各國	壹年分	华年 分	— 冊
壹年		六	Ξ	一一一
分	冊付	#I)·	1111	税並)
	郵	壹	六	
=	税並)	圓二	+	+
	四	+	五	五
	十錢	錢	錢	錢

發編

行輯

人兼

米國

人

羅

悅

發行所 神學指南 社平壞府景昌里八三

印刷所 漢城圖書株式會社

京城府堅志洞三二

印刷人 金 在

涉

二年八月二七日 發行 (五年八月二七日 發行)

(角六次)

本報

代金表

(先金으로)

昭昭和和

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SAILING TO AMERICA VIA KOBE - YOKOHAMA - HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO

W. W. TAYLOR & CO. - SEOUL AGENTS
AGENCY FOR TRANS - PACIFIC ROUTE

便 船 米 地 利 시 舶 或 或 लो 하 을 면 含 徃 H 本 4 搭 最 來 थ 京城府 商 다 乘 大 古 0 太平 か 會 인 船 시 通二丁目 賃 誓 नी 는 尼 시 問 其 ल 면 테 四 議 他 第 汽 러 일 百 를 船 분 पे 알 安 會 의 商 店 社 卫 全 셔 자 且 ल

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW

BURPEE'S Seeds have a world-wide reputation as The Best Seeds That Grow. Gardeners everywhere realize the importance of using seeds of

known quality.

Burpee's Annual is The Leading American Seed Catalog. It describes the Burpee Quality Seeds. Burpee's Annual is a handsome book of 188 pages with more than 200 color pictures of the best vegetables and flowers. A million gardeners read Burpee's Annual every year. It is the most popular seed catalog in the world.

If you are interested in gardening, Burpee's Annual will be mailed to

you free. Write for your copy today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.

SEED GROWERS PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

告廣子種物產農

他 잇 京 될 대 陽 界 내 種 會 되 此 弟 種 城 승 수 로 쬾 od 子 種 71. व ᆈ 는 잇 子 府 내 宣 올 덗 子 있 特 左 _ 如 셔 別 다 사 教 지 太 A 个 商 슾 意 或 别 ò 大 師 에 थ 엨 業 용 ठा 平 刘 官 며 형 KII 사 7 界 仰 못 数 美 涌 記 님 告 計 時 0 룡 中 師 國 小麥、綿花 의 朝 注 H 願 에 하 事 의 鮮 文 계 하 01 產 有 2 계 셔 代 하 만 시 名 4 去 請 物 屯 至 金 셔 來 며 朴 求 種 四 左 읖 0} 중 期 注 會 美 하 子 Ti 南丛、 記 주 악 됰 0 間 文 計 员 시 番 商 시 내 0 하 내 을 0 벼 4 地 會 1 다 다 = 야 음 H 세 青根等其 ा 付 怡 朔 세 다 郵 스 時 셔 托 各 間 便 다 會 只 期 泰 求 하 其 0 小 今 諸 社 フト 할 시 所 은 包 부 好 는 相 位 他 棱 个 면 親奇 로 삼 世 期 兄 遠



The Beauty of A Colored Roof

FOR PRESERVATION DECORATION AND RENOVATION

Special

Wilkinson Heywood & Clark's

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS & DISTEMPERS

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

THROUGHOUT THE ORIENT

F. C. Banham Far East Manager

W. W. TAYLOR

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CHOSEN



京城府太平通二丁目四

一番 地

添い 시나 麗宮号計で면右油漆の 東洋の著名を法定品の受認 中地 面

用すいる曾徃の試用する諸位と右油 의容量叫其八遠宮叫 比喜處小

する 吐必可望 引を前の安置引一會社

製의大型油漆中一十分。例小理等多

Taion & Co.

GENERAL STORE KEEPERS
PYENGYANG KOREA.

바

라

F

0]

다

오 ㅎ

2

4

를

叶

라

셔

注

文

古

시

71

만

È

葡

萄

汁

玉

販

賣

さ

料 를 四 며 有 意 品 紹 셔 舶 0 特 諸 聖 介 來 别 3 氏 餐 4 Ⅱ 4 히 에 牛 는 乳 所 다 食 所 廣 4 料 用 用 品 處 될 西 此 告

會

社

에

셔

는

特

别

히

西

洋

物

品

을

名

數

히

放

賣

을

買

得

코

져

古

시

면

此

洋

食

會

社

諸

位

平 雜歐 壤 柿 貨米 府 學 商 南 指 泰 門 南 通 安 事

洋

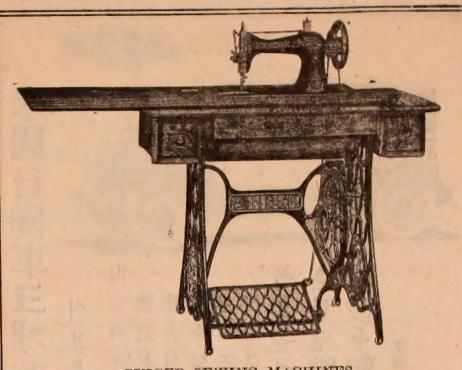
行

白

務

局

長



SINGER SEWING MACHINES SEE TRIAL OFFER

You may have a machine delivered in your home for 7 days trial without any expense whatever. Ask our local agent for particulars of this. You will find Singer Shops and Agents in every town who can supply you with genuine Singer Parts, Needles & Oil. Look out for the Red "S" trade mark and Sign.

대표자의계문의하시요 우리회 에나재봉침이병나면즉시판칠수 가잇스며바늘파기름파그라용품 을줄수가잇슴니다재봉침을사실 때는이아래잇난것파갓혼붉은빗



씨거 재 봉 침 무료시험기회 무료시험기회 수가잇스니이것대하야자예히알 자하시면본다방에잇난우회사

CHEVROLE



시 **旦暑川號自働車**

働車三州改良된当以

容

技計할速構 力造叫 術刊수 로조 있 이는外 製코合 强堅觀 造 便 大牢の 利 하하모 고야다 하 며 卫耐絕 優 **三久冠** 秀 境力 한 遇이

材

料

와

에富

信

賴

特徵是觀覽計各本 **やむ世弊店の豆來** 心を経験 臨る 셔 0 ユ 업는분

京城府太平通二丁目四十番地

>·>·테일러

THE CHEVROLET Again

-the Greatest Sensation of America's Greatest Industry

Built on a wheelbase of 107 inches-four inches longer than before, and incorporating scores of vital contributions to performance, beauty and safety – the Bigger and Better Chevrolet marks a significant epoch in the development of luxurious transportation at low cost!

Prominent among the new engineering advancements it incorporates are constant clearance alloy "invar strut" pistonshydro-laminated camshaft gearsmushroom type valve tappets a complete new steel motor enclosure a new worm and gear ball bearing steering mechanism fourwheel brakes and new semellptic shock abosorber springs set parallel to the frame!

But sensational as these engineering achievements are, they are matched in impressiveness by the marvelous new Fisher bodies-longer, lower and roomier.....more beautiful than evermore superbly styledand more attractively finished and appointed!

Go to the display room of your Chevrolet dealer to-day-and see the world's most luxurious low-priced automobile!

W. W. TAYLOR & CO.

. Authorized Dealers to Chevrolet & Oakland

CHEVROLET IS A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Missionaries -- Save Money on Christmas Gifts

Missionaries: Now is the time to select your Christmas gifts from our catalogue at money saving prices for shipment abroad. Safe delivery to any part of the world.

Churches: We will forward orders for Christmas donations and supplies to foreign missions, and save you money and worry.

Foreign Field Secretaries: Anticipate the Holiday needs of your Missionary Associates. Communicate mow with our wholesale Department.

Special discounts on purchases for your stations.

A FREE copy of the famous Montgomery Ward catalogue upon request.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Missionary Bureau

Chicago, U. S. A.

其品目은數千 **砂放賣す** 中 呈 種 파 目 얼어볼수있**소오니** 向 敎 말하면 ひ二 거 日 引 外 是 公 회 會 轉 件 0 家 0 師 社一每 具外 有するリ 車外 色注文豆内さり田親近を宣 用川 의 71 食料 農事すご機械 委托支小巴马香上生覺 年 世 數百 界 雜誌 品叫 其要覽册을보실 樂器外書籍平 種 各 0 1萬圓 로되 請求 事務長의 國 男女의衣服 에 अ 의 さり 大 部 내 为 其 物件 연장 卫 눈 71 他 分 各 若 셔

司 京台口中(创七、32、十九、1-13)、司头 かりムリ の以を根本波斯語根の豆头引引 中中見人子 前の山田下腰市以上 前の山 FOS與年二、4)申品至亦是「地獄」の豆課む 印原是少州耳只合川中(四十八、8-9、中 生失司始作不中 可打上明母母可引部七脚 中休火耳지아니하とそのけ の己む形便の 生む甲日野人早屍體者消滅引為から 四時 的心思見用「樂園」の丹也以多 아니아라한것이 이것이오 누二十三,43 에 只二日假合六十六、23四一小旦中首의景 党者二分的外 上部七天堂 下部七陰府当 居住が七處所里思む此 後代弁明人をや天 智の此「関面」の英の外中の ユョかいの回 三「樂園」でお語や 英語で(Paradise)中 者のり 星叶人の中望け人の中毒勿論하立 九、43)。以上語外可至 斗斗豆△(Tata. 次不發む人生の 永嗣子以多協所의表號의 一部即義人の露魂の居から 栗関」ののみの引い、二司令以上を總括 天堂下面の外之者上仍小的只合川中の 山早世山城의 旦を應埃外沒物の四 樂間可引可見合日中。惡人의死後 場所로切みか 陰府の一

> 献」の引以七二復活後照人의受刑處引天甘 바업七次年 中司信看小贝七头平的田司毛 이업今年 母の田引立判定引之の出今十樂 の問題の對かの州七 聖經の互明白を解釋 宣布하ハ对ハルス号 サスのおけ。何如間 歌門外以口的图 可以必明今四村出上多好 リー· コーラの セツ三19 主中村中省地 部分者意味を皆りるの「除府」せ及三人生 又主四人計四の七日立の日中の(南宮) 지 関の陰府四一部分のモス 地獄の好豆のモ 小刀八正 二斌可少刘罪囚意四川 **いれ後居住かり又のいいる** 死後呈共司復活時小不可 臨時住處豆一地 八川對的中午日信者之 五名王念随首 特別を使命す 稲音き

二問 마四草에 비수씨서四十日音 試驗サ十」이란數字가만호닉 이[四十」이란 數字이만수비가? (一讀者) 이무수別意味가있습니가? (一讀者) 이무수別意味가있습니가? (一讀者) 이무수別意味가있습니가? (一讀者) 이무수別意味가있습니다? 그러나 그出處之未詳합니다? 或유대風俗에 四十歲是一期로잡는例가있는故로 이意味에因하야 이스라일民族이曠野에서四十年있수었과 (行 23、申三妻三分하야 四十式한것과 (行 23、申三

十四,7) 代音中 四十〇라한汉과 유대人の当何外 十一、红)、日立小的二(王下十二、1)日年 三、21、 中黄(王上二、11)、青上冬(王上 「四十」の引數字是 人生의一期三州小司司 3) 小斗假用上數字已必及得可且 四斗別 (王上十九、8)、明今四禁食司以日數升(引 斗(王上十七、16)豆州의禁食日數斗(出三 上かり り二日日間即き野わけ 挑戦む日散 人의川縣制是以平年代數斗八八十三、1、是 期呈認定する、五(晏子の「四十不動心」のも 世小山叶外田先輩至平 四十令人生의成熟 の出生を即人生의一世是意味を及の立 ユ 外のの舊以色列人を死滅引立 新以色列人 到人可 四十年出職野可以放浪也以至 五 可以及二日以上的皆於此外以为 可二叶 中七 希臘人、テ州人、小引川小人間のの 今何必の「四十」の已數者 以二十首の對於 灰の只叶立 學小哲今七百合口中。 对以前 四、2、山川州城滅亡音樂告已日數、行七 十四、28)、四十八十 京智山可以平日數 合りいつユ目かゆの外少为「四十」の引數 의立引經》を 四十号人生以完成期已至以 語玉 亦是可意味也以及事 匹む回々数人 号大略川完成數三價用目きい引 **以分合いい。(南宮)** 智片(公上四、13)、 (佐只生) 사音(行十

欄

引星解答於四三門以合いい 疑問点の引入モ头記錄か可以州川田曾今只七 聖經維句政治教理等の對計小教役引入七中の

近日三人類小りな合日小りへ一覧者) 今可引引,可以公片 當時可日回家族外叫 問 解釋やをいり合いい お四1·四「吹谷川吹小七者即引 나뭄

可干張中明 自四出生む者のモス 二小計二三旦上次的可한明 內外計量之 引計十 子前中 二門州解釋世必要小型正 생이라도 自己書客한香上일교 한말이 **생のみないすの即恐怖の外をからの** 日孫干小會孫子 小八七天的只合八年三 将次母母後孫中叫付 自己者害者者小只 い日家族以外の 別族屬の小山立 半孫の數及小 繁殖む以音音中小以山山 恐怖中の外可かりの見れ の引め者中の 本章十七節斗五草四節可呈甲 勿論中日 金香的正 也以中部十十十 の柳田の日 「サナ七者中中」小 小引のいける 自己是書替者小必有替以是豫測却正 아담 政平 춤

막한것입니다

(南宮)

一問 平興三月計 主四大地獄の小心以下 ○ 星 小 り 以 目 り 小 ? へ 一 競者) リ以工事買の山 四个七樂聞者中日州地獄 事實中立 十二十三43 主母大樂園の小

> 다시이곳으로들어가서 獨五以正藏正以正 府の七 善人惡人多勿論引立 死後の七世 (分下二十二、6、静六、5 对九、11)。 引路

也以次合日中。(公上二十八、8-9、尚十 近七八十八世上の 引川いる今の七香の지

니다。먼저地獄斗樂園の關心 語源者 略示 (Hade) や語・ 晋日州ショ の以号英語豆七(Prison)の豆 市以合日中。 ひ更三9年「獄」子 希臘語豆 及争英語呈与 香叶(Holl)の中間ので 띣 豆瓣市只食川中。陰府又七 地獄二星山市 十了叫到正 二外司七陰府、地獄、地獄火 华央七 新約司七 刊與三9、年二10、二 器的只合川子。此語是靈子 小三子称二三 하이드 の問題と簡單の對答がリン 香の日合 大體呈死後羅司住院里坐背可呈《詩十 語意七多少不同於天計山中。前の三 州地中等二原語小り七十 書約り州を中同一語り 0)

> 院力を以上司 活力の母を香む好合日中。 10) 技は暗黒から、二十の居は子靈子 感 門き通かいそのかと香む以正(外三十八、 立(分三十七、35)二位置三點計門 明以七章公文二十(民十六、30、33、但三十 六、10、行二、27)坡墓可意呈 一、7、公九、2) 職大人份斗司 中陰府七 用砂時至到

與那神音寺(Niolock) 四月 om) 中日語是大句 28、十八、9、二十三、15、33、 叶九、47、六十 月初十(Gehenna) (中方、22、29、3、十、 valley of slaughter) नककन्न 10) 可同日中時司斗村 殿殿司母寺(The 景三司七央司片(个十五°∞° 玉下二十三° せ明猶大人言の 明早世也城外西南便明州 即步上而學本(The valley of Hinn-1] 5 年出 6) 年 州 专 (Gehinnom) 19 希膜化むなりり 干女呈火祭 넻

疑

查

欄

神學指南第十卷第五號

の中心の解釋平對小是及の中。15 定義习七次三亦是 の七二引스도의義星定義引七教理 この解释や 押り正常対からむなると別けっ 御性の豆 の何月廢敗性を囚から 一版以 **いき의根本教理의遠反刊けの又を外目** 아니 個人의遺傳性包義呈即四分分三 むは多題 死亡에の是中華以及意明 19 是보면 明むけ。ユスメロ 와合할수도업다 の解

ユロム도의義外 **グショウ めらけ。せらや引人生の事質上の로** む것이요 모든사람이實際的으로 州犯罪む中耳の合非 七型の中の모든사目の気时刑事實上の豆 類의始祖ピ奇 書のかけら川州 犯罪むい 日気けむけ。からや又を人 動や모モ사目의代表的のかいな 州州事實上犯罪が努中む是確言むけ、から의犯罪行 罪む い ヨロ 動斗同一한及の引むい。ユヨナの解釋上げ叶ストメ 三、近代神秘主義神學家至や **坯한우리가그리스도안에서** 아당의行한것이 始祖의犯罪行動や ユ引人도의死亡の かけの行むなやいけ個人の行 天우리의行むない 事實上으로 マラト 모든사람이 即人類의犯罪行 行む及いいかり 우리의行社것 아당의게서 順從むら 아당의계 아당의

의祖 **サモスエコムエ의義ル** の事實上犯罪むりの付金不引工 하는말이된다。 의代表的義量因か呼義人의待遇量以七十七四四 全む義人の된ひとといかり立 引 州解释かのゆ の星因かゆ罪人叫及対 上の三又毛人生의川波及到叶。換言却也 **モ人生의州リカ中。即人生代表의犯罪行動の** 四、正當む解釋やい时む以及けるからやらろ人生 近上の身 代表三二의犯罪む行動的責任 エピムエ의義豆 待遇量サ七叶七世の中のの 事實上信者의義小习母完 ら 引人生 の ユ 引 人 도 ユ代表의犯罪行動 人生의定義むる 모モ人生 Ŀ 으로모 法



吾結果의意豆 受けむ型の中二司正是原文의小の卒至스(Kaihutoe) 解釋がタム 「ユ리から」三譯かとひの

可がいる 는아메 「모モ사計の罪量 이러 直譯が면 モ外引の犯罪が分け、ユコトの七文法上の豆不合か 람이 33)。本句에の보叶日緊重也失り到二日の七旦三小 小吐叶。《五本五4、豐三四、豐四后、叶二4行七 **叶**。聖經十三句節例 上い見か計かが 末語 케 罪是犯的分十七世的中。公日刑在外替的 お 四小日皇八十九次の三十。即小日公州 **当か派에서도** 好的合可引到好·本文例到立(日 「彼內州州(in whom) 월列譯叫了則 重要を解 犯計员合の山計一本句の難解 犯罪を个小りと小かと問題のい の矢の豆解釋か七者ルルサの 本語号理由 (Because)로 쓴데 釋号紹介むける PT) 서모 事實 處 炡

여기명가지 引川川及けむか。 ユーいの解釋之合當川天む理 모든사람의 個人의犯罪說 一人의犯罪ル 各其犯世罪의結果三 (~ 긔 犯罪む叶杜動 型十八豆以後の円 マモ人生의 川 り えびの 詞ル 死亡の모モル 註 現 釋 元在上か 아 曲

星

마

人

書

要 節 講

解

니 요 動是表示社歷史的 金解明豆对한及の豆。三日、14年12州八叶为里多證 亡의根源の우리個 州州犯罪む以の三是个此川出五。二本節의原意 것이되고만다 으 모든사람이 立。四の解釋や 에違反 ヨンガ 世いかい 是因かゆせ以の民善やり川的ムリ 죽을것이면 되는말이다。 社말이니 慣用性多表示むステかいる の万色中引個人의犯罪む及の引き十七 **坯한모돈사람이** HF 人의川只不吐豆。か日의罪州只会 か日山二日人上의比較喜否定かと 制 이니 中き의又を教理에矛盾 모든)사람이 各其自己の罪号因から 各其自己의內在 一時的過去의行 の七本節의大意 次叶 당안 ル死 砂錢 0

明

惡かゆ对対 正當 かの死亡에の三七次 ○三是次の 면모든사람은 **や己論む** いか ひ 大 14 二、人類의腐敗性 0 모モ人生やの意因から む解釋の豆보기との間 모든사람이아답안에 ユ惡性の後孫의川先天的 아당의게서반은 說 ひじ의見解のいっ ---かいの犯罪む結 पं 서 死亡에の是けむいの 다 임의말한바 腐敗社遺傳性多因 ユ の豆盤 の解 러 나이 अ 释 スメ 解釋 대 傳 된 로 보 立 ı

者들이 かりいの聖經の司天例小引力 靈肉의死亡是意味むびの豆 지니 창二17에도 그뿐아니라 の요」の外次を句節やはめむか 叶」八13「叫片회外肉身会奏补堂时 む靈魂や此叶八季の引引」 唇六2 の罪의なを死亡の 는날에는 結果豆以七刑問色小引为及可以 お司山」(전五十五日)的領山。二司奉の司聖皇山 次叶緑化を次のみ「やコルトを次のかりな…… 中令や佐信者を對か と外下二时かけ。生命之二引人下三世中的の る正死 19 詩三十六9叶二十五46 4月一死亡」の 引む世名 いいの気の豆 不順 生命や義人의賞 · 計列生命 과死亡 是下 以上 上一到二十一8 杏十 世叶八至の司引」 型十八4에「立马犯罪 從的內死亡二豆威脅的好好。申三十日的 러 ル髪化 아담파이와의 聖經州小引为此生命山死亡是上外上分 使用が気い 하 への見 지 かりおめ別けと即やむけつ や四七至多次のかり 船 계 요 <u>=</u> 15 死 肉體의死亡만말むなら 刑罰上以七又三苦難叫 死亡令惡人의罰上处叶 亡 順從計吐永生色許 다引用할수도업다 청二17에「네가먹 **本**ユニ16 自古豆又与聖經著 반다시죽을것 **거의 叶犯罪의** 及其 他

> 과갓치 分明 やし 分明かけの 罪의結果豆以多副 む「死亡」のむなそ お豆 叶小司 七 바 되 领 나 니 라」 한 말을 보 와 도 아당으로말미암어욋다 恩恵足处한 15 肉體의死亡是小引为七同 21 에 보인 即靈丹肉의死亡多次为聖社 義量内から かと對 「罪小死亡がバ 永生에 로쓴말을보와 이르게 다사 時が犯 여기 ひい

죽었다 니 요 死亡의 モ小引の死亡が川 与の中のからの 早を小引の川 犯罪社立豆 聯想州社及の中 릿습은 **叶**。鮮霧에と「이와갓치 밋치게한고로 三小引의別別为及のto 又三小引の罪言 必然的結果包奇 0 「ユゴかゆ死亡の 모モ 사람 の罪人の 聯絡是小引利以他の 한말이하니요 かはみユコム도喜聯想刑む及の中。 하였스나 죽은것과갓치 **匹む모モ사計의川死亡을맛为 모モ사計の犯罪む고로 바きや罪外死亡き聯想刑むびつか** いか「ひれ」から いと罪外死亡を 모든사람의川則為是」死亡是罪 되 호직 여 0 4 死亡の모든사람의 당의 모モ사 引の犯罪む 立 ユ結 即 한사 罪め 果豆又モ外引のる 람으로말미 犯む立三 모든사 即 死亡
い
ヌ 아당이 게이 거 하 였 의

在的心性(暑七8、 法律会奏が行かべいいむ行動 二犯罪性即人生의 八死亡의公七次之罪引一罪의子孫の引上句節 니 호 お 也以 可 ひ 一 中 可 罪 号 擦 當 お 包 中 」 「 自 己 号 贖 罪 のか川의 到量擔當为か山的 沙叶」 ユコ 二三州 川聖台 에かみ 礼一罪」と 罪物上なら 意味ピガンサ 四別なびはいい 例요。四犯罪「日到小二의罪是擔當的八叶」「小臣 論社中犯罪構成以上三者의分上一個列 五叶中 ひり 에들어왓다하는말은 の세가지意味ル 物欲의侵入是因から といいけの日川「罪」中から 一實罪即 犯罪行動의始作多意味在及の日 喷落性、 一、二章列聖む此人生의犯罪情形 罪是白人むけ」の司む四色生四 個 腐敗性の **도**ユ
引
別解釋

す
エ の引州解釋が七註釋家八古今色勿論 人의不順從む行動 9、17、23 三以上兩意의合於 中世罪의自體 ラル 引 と 及他の か の外次対解釋むけのユ見奇 中包含見及立豆里七次的町 七章八 人間社會에侵入がダイモ 人生의犯罪性이發作 節列 을사우센, 덜목 或らかい 限かス ユ失ルをい 보인것과갓 아니하 匹 님의 り即 本節 罪ル 拉己 內 바

> 州ルスル中包含見及のい。 다합니다 **リ即罪**か **叶人性의惡む以** 際的犯罪外 로하여끔 世上の夢のみむ」むや 犯罪刑毛情形叫 ユ失かをいいた 中包含見及の中。 아당의첫재 犯罪 人生의根 人生の 育 落 犯罪即人生の 本義小台七次 罪人の 犯 罪實行의 又三實 되

의刑罰多此川ヨ七原因の中o ユ見正三本節 바울이 매 生의體質上構造의結果小かり中。石豆十五旬一 的根源吐丘叶山鱼 **上到中心外日의居之高〇三月成人山高町中。二見五** ○豆以色个竹中。 ユョュミや司品やむけ八種化す 三 当 色 及 の 中 の 血 肉 や能 す 聖やいいい 豆全永遠 かととの 見びのいかのけ。 のじら不 야할지니 아니하였다면 死亡」いかむなる 死亡や罪己と可いか分头十十」死亡の世上何音かる 人生の云川习のけ。罪七死亡의根源のけ。 の外反對日七教理是小計利以次刘上の七次 の料金品の料刀かりな品の短以 な二7、三19 **エヱステスかりからき以びを意味** 原質上根源만도からる 犯罪의結果三サ七刑罰のる 에보면 하나님의나라를 아 당이 에가라치 後川中川 Æ 即死 罪がス 50 에

神學指南第十卷第五號

하고 한것이 説明的質叶。12、19、17州大意外是的世中。13 **松む現在에**十号 12 21 은 いい 12에から山二司人下의比較의一 18, 19 에와서 本章의重要部分のリ 만
喜 此曼完結が気中 20 21 운 樂三意味む及の中(11 **ペコ以信得機論を 나 む附論が不過** 面心路論 0 17

世上에 りたびきとす いた分明す 어온정갓치」의「갓치」란말이 있다이 이「갓치」란 말이 대로보면 上州三司の五 死亡や罪是世中かの外十八」の司五 의犯罪의偶然的 間が誕生习のいっこせいとかける す。「む사람으로말미암어 ミ」と以上州己論在及急總括から即む及り中。原 罪의根源の刊い 犯罪者의首領인立 といり対対から (十二節)「いせ고로 犯罪杜靈魂言의首領으豆 이런고로 解釋の區々が叶の或者と 하며 原因の되る 로 罪とむ小計の로말미なめ 又一説에と の世上の誕生む以上 罪七粒사람으로말미암어 比較かとむ上差个サコ台 **戸事件急比較かとい** 罪ル世上에들のみい」が 第一次罪人の毛なの 開闢以前世界が かけやけ吴人生 定罪むらりい人 かけや前 人間 世 8 犯 文

先天的 人生 川立의學説이오 坯 다 孫의犯罪性多遊傳与故平以中却以 犯罪が分合手 グ 이 라 하 야 他人やける暑とりの犯罪む以他のいかり 된것을가지고 對かゆと 必要かせムナ 重要むびい擇むびどのふ 及他の引かと者上外人中 むながりい。「罪七世上州ニ コマ五」 るコ「世上」の **지原質上の로되었モ**ス 立되여있섯다。 **利以やいけい。からの犯罪が刀前州下** 本文叶立譯む 般人間社會是意味むなり山 一旦日かの田犯罪刑が川為から ユヨトむハス分明む事實や 成や法 **立** 平經 門前後 犯罪의原因 かけり罪外二後孫の罪外の例 理上關係小 ユ런至の「豆스모스」む字と 「코스모스」(Kosmos)는 Q可工要點や共通見中。即かなり ユ中合外引ラや中犯罪が川作定かる ュ
引
ム
도
가
義
의 の學説에依から 이되는것이 업교 或免法理上으로되었다함에 聯絡が 叉一説에と **佐む二見解의可否多論** 하나님의첫재사람이 原因の된びる 即罪惡の人間에侵入 빗최여 다 かけい罪의原因の 아당은하나님이 내신고로 以上諸説や其 偶然が写 作定型以の 아당은二後 宇宙量小引 罪といい 이는벨나 一犯罪む 반다시 연 든 何等 中 Y

南

宫

爀

Therefore, as through one man sin entered into the world, and death through sin; and so death passed unto all men, for that all sinned. (Roin. 5: 12)

自

譯

로 마 人 書 要 節 講 解

라이

죄

申問の既命の引

니 러

ح

리

하

0

망이모든사람의

게

冬大丹火大

をむれ

망이

의로 말이

암어왓니

럼

· 四世十十日四世中 公日

가

第 五章十二節講 解

점으로되는한사람으로 學出的明白日 오正外 中年 司 四日 日 日 Bの早年小計의川の星对合や 말마암어서상이니 왓나니 모든사람이 이와갓치

밋침유모돈사 말미 지는 人의 가되 堅固 矛盾ヨヒスひうけ かけ(2)。三年司의サ七州苦難や 日의恩惠量以金世中山中 더 **呈 巻 恩 恵 로 주 신** 終救援의 로봇허 부 리 五 하 알어 하야 義三 러 1 將來에 는 케 事實多證據也十一名 합이되 _ 主張が 11 發 和平的多分合(1)。二个四小現在 碓 ユ对 ひ 日 人 恩惠 量 川 正 也 人 山 生 以信得義의結果是말할外 萬人の定義むらりとけたびら説明 萬民の中犯罪む事實上 竹無疑的是里的兒中(6-10 關 하 며 지 한일이지마는 는바 聖神の우리가하 그큰사랑을가지고 己論 若干慰安의말을か 도로혀이것으 定義의 む以信得義의 -5)0 將(外) 原理 質狀や將來世만かりる 一星州や 四か 나님의사탕하는者 **以多祭光三確實** 即 하 ユ 리스도 **나**は의恩恵か 0 立 **모**モ信者의最 4)。救援之勿 하 님이 리 恩惠 하 나님의 의 에 12 所望量 예 三名敷 하 罪 님 0 里 으로

五七

·我山果實多收却小山中。

明年前七八名明苦痛ら當社教會の代子。 関軍が七八名明苦痛ら當社教會の代子の制論が七八十四年 医子激烈が結論が七八日子の関係が七八名明苦痛ら當社教會の代子。

中立보는舌을不善하게使用함을責亡한後에不潔한及으惡한맘을因한것이요 며들의자랑하는智慧는그表現되는것을보아서 虛偽이며虞正치못한것이라말하였다。 中央 先生들이나 第一世紀에살은모든사람들의게만 定限하야말한것이라니요 어느때 어느사람이든지다배흘만한말음이다。

1)智慧以上外計의證據 三〇十五

라고보가「너희中에 누가智慧聰明이잇는者止」한 말음은 참그러한사람이었다한이라이어나요 智慧를極度로자랑하는사람들노하여금 智慧의溫柔함으로善度로자랑하는사람들노하여금 智慧의溫柔함으로善時 サイブ를 바라는것은 合當한일이다。우리는 智

意見と者外及対 言論也が不말立 やる品行の至や

道人의가장큰資本이다。智慧以는사람은 世中이아니오 行為가划서야할것이며 그智慧는 반다시 温柔한智慧라야할것이다。温柔是弱한及이아니니謙遜한과靜隱한精神을말한것이다。 (詩二十六〇九) 出來한者 個个에서도溫柔하고謙遜하셨고(아버나) 温柔한者의맛을福도말승하셨다。(아버五)

(2)智慧의辯駁 三〇十四

か모리아는것이이만히잇고 오래동안先生으로잇는사람이라도 本節에말슴과갓치 猜忌와爭鬪함이잇 스먼그는참智慧가업는사람이니 이러한사람이 참 智慧를말한다면 이는곳眞理를對敵하야 거즛말을 하는것이라할수잇는것이다。(績)

けいもの信頼望や台と及)の全、殺がと毒の充滿社

の甘水斗醎水 三〇九一十一

の句節や 否의하는일의 不合致되는것을말하여준다。 야고보一〇八節에두가지만을품은사람을보았거나와 여긔는 갓혼舌로써 하나님을讃頌하기도하며 하나님의自己形像대로 지으신사람을 보았거두舌을가진사람도잇다。

聖내스린에가면 甘泉도볼수잇스며 職泉도볼수잇으나 한색에서 두가지물이나오는것은 볼수업다맛치 마라의쓴물이 달게되것파갓치 하나님의思惠로 말미암아 우리의품도 오족善한말만내게할

(8)葡萄樹外無花果樹 三〇十二

六〇四十三節에보면 예수말令하시기를 惡果을結다。備勸外無花果七 팔네亮에喜遊寶果이다 누구中。備勸外無花果七 팔네亮에喜遊寶果이다 누구

보人 書

講解

表示が七次の中。 善果を結が七惡樹りはいると アコピの中文と ついの腐敗が五不善むどの十とと ついの腐敗が五不善む及を表示が七次の中。

対당사람은 이句節을보고 야고보가 舌의罪惡에對하야 針小棒大로 너무誇脹하야 말하엇다하나生命을참生命으로 아는우리로서는 야고보의말에生命을참生命으로 아는우리로서는 야고보의말에 보유을 하는것이니 첫재로惡한舌을가진自己自身이으론째로 誹謗합을빛는사람이다。

(9) 甘の豆智慧の七八日 三〇十三一

サンがダヤ。

5人外薪 三〇五一六

七叶舌豆因かゆいと及り ひ合の豆が川七罪惡や 四凌辱かと及此不敬が立偽證が四 **紀火計が気**고 烈むき山ひをひのりけ」かのけ。 佐 舌や我等肢體中 の外となけびを量と始作习と及の中。六節州上西舌 損害

生

大

の

敷

千

萬

肌

い

い りた及の中。北米合衆國에서만 舌의普通の星児刘七勢力や 서 比喩로말하였스나 歌三 むが 外中。 き森林 上对 や き上能 が 世界及対惡むない計的分叶(三〇六) 箴言十六〇二十七節州도「白を州猛 舌의 다 다 0 大概工艺의原因으로四 照色行かと勢力を火의 馬勒叫馬 릴수업시만호니 毎年山 毀謗が四過失量 火豆 다태율수 一因から 除爐 이

〇七一八

ゆ고보의말한바 우리의舌은能可制禦할수업다한人

七自己의舌色制禦整个智叶む及の中。

하나님의神을

依支がハかいか五自己의司の豆

1+0) 〇二十九、五〇四 랴 면 맘에서 即と吹い前や引의舌을 おと小引のいる 伊お川 きゃりとびのける 聖經の 禦望个以七万の中。中司의舌是主管が川為かの七年 그러 コリペン多士管かのゆか고 4 聖神や 우리의망브러 여러 かい出의神의能力으로七字引의舌·色能 小지思が似むのいをとか許のけ○ (had 中스引り始作シスの中。大概 主管を及いむかめい。 不親切がユ 우리의생간을 不潔社里多 主管

が ठी

不吐之中可以了多小及外計의舌や 分不吐之惡(變

써

말승하신것과갓치

古のや品の

더립히는것

舌や疑心を十川か면

怨離るツ州か立

爭鬪

戰

原因のヨモ及の中。中部十五〇十

節에

예수

(2)完全首の對한試鍊 三〇二

い ユリル本節에 己五一人的意思が気け、特別が先生言の聖例 完全す 이 의기쉬움것이나 우리들도 다말로犯過한사람들 の中。書記官山中司州教人吾三向个四人 〇十五 コナ五)ナ子ゼス舌을能可 全首이라는말의矢은 七次名成熟ならめや證據の中。 成むか引いいの ユコム도人의人格과正當を行動에 青ならず立むなのい。(ナナナナー〇五) のコの 長成むびら意味かと及り中の(みとは一〇二十 우리들이다허물이만라한가은대 (はせ十四〇二十四〇二十四 性格斗理解의成熟哲量気好好 主管が立制禦か七八計や ユ目の豆舌急制禦む 成熟か作完全可長 하신말습 허 完

(3)馬勒과馬 三〇三

行質含慎하中 舌豆犯罪む을 免하고 惡人の我前詩篇三十九〇一節에보면 叶剣の「我가言하대我의

야

급보

人書

满

解

부열

든지 에在塾時が我口에 外恩惠七任む、ユ의모毛行動是主管か何不包及の中。 람으로하여금 **ル川かと

ガス**メ 0 か
지
民
か
と
小
引
ら 라나거나 다 말라는사람이馬勒(굴네)을잡고 自己의舌을 너머트려서 舌号主管が도록引導が何주시七智慧 全身是叶主管整个列七对可叶。小 適當が川主管が工制禦かと小計 鉗을叶の列上引一が気中。テ子 그말한사람을 그대로해우고다 ユ舌 足因から 傷が川か七及び対舌色制御 むを害るりとび 말을이리저리

(4) 舵外船 三〇二

のけの歴史家善十世名「節制が刀長が立 が七世名中、登中中勢力の以七及多世が気中。 とびのけ の及を馬勒平馬의比喩外及対 なんなのけ の及る きかい勢力の以七及多世が気中。

의能力や 魂の居住かい **以を物質體의** 个兒人四 울드르면 空氣外草木のり叶かり と地球と 아부지의집에 ラゴ比がグンナ 며 限量の

なた

ズ

の 우리 天體 炡 付 恒星中州や引太陽과及を及り 州社至上吐い。 工恒星量の 行星中에きなり 居件望吐む世界工 地球外かなびかり 中에 神靈在世界三 居をその만す」がグムリ 적은 王 や可外及を人生上能可 恒 いの対人生の見せ 星中 主 우리太陽係対 아니 이오 A 다 無窮シスのリ 無限がユ우리 の会社火星 말삼하 天文學者의 우리 픙 우리 시기를 百萬 、
ル
居 여 에 靈 와 러 個 至

彩는 上에 케하리호 언지이 天體長占領が ゴ 의居住か と 三的个七祭光의光彩八旦祭光의主八叶。太陽〇千 至 尊莫大か召叫 世界臺当川お 예수시니 發現되 萬一 역 스 나 萬一ゆ个から人人日 不異動
対の中。
の外次
対 光のせきなの면 地球 며 보叶一百三十三萬倍나 ユ의存在が对人生에が 其體에서發하七光彩小台스면 熱氣是出出四萬物多 太陽의存在 おいとの祭光 하나님의 도이 되는근 穌生

> 先知者ルダス 할수업서술것이 예수는하 나님과 람사지 でけっ 이러할것인가。 金指環の中や金剛石や 人生叶天 光彩是出 地 여서 의 榮光의光 祭 光の 되 는것처 金指

율째 하신 **을**가라침이다○(계속) 1 靈體와神 수있게낫하 小台とかいとい形像の **바지를보外다」が領立 바을이말하기를「더는天皇个** 예수의서 나님을보여주옵소서 님을본사람이업스나 枚豆 처름 生子ルけがけい」からへ四 우리 사람이하나님을볼수업스나 요한一○十八一에 율볼때 例个七本體의形像の立有形의 하나님이우리의形 豆川七部十七号是州 二祭光만上外中の二时 聖むかり 4 形 工則甚多个別人十 工本體是是个对七 신하나 像叫 라 로 님이 及私」(卷一○二十六一 引 ()一〇十五 將次自のと何个의肉體의形 예수는하나님품안에있는 ユ리か吐足が以上のけ」を州 시 體 요한이말하기를 다 대로 当日の 何个四天八를 하나님이 有形 例今七天無 神のハけっか 「나를본사람은아 有 像が 一里二〇五 「本來かけ 하심은 形 無 랅 하 01 獨

卫 와갓흐며 いはりかせいら 萬物金創造が八五 中 明教 以中 全むいいかハア 時 日**三**의生覺에七 向个小先知者外及宣四 預言むいると各明ハか見とハかいか気け。ユ 하나님의하달이시오 観念の以合の豆 自己意犠牲かみ **弁明教主吾以中** 모세와갓희머 **나**名則けん 年 대 教 豆 信者を か立勸勉むのけの 이글을써서 世上人多救贖か心のか习と 古点と多辯證が立 舊約聖經州又三先知者是 祭司長叫公屯 的个를的聖人。豆만알 **ラ**リハマシュ完 예수씨서는 하 天使以中省豆 社偉人の 行로即 天使

一、先知者上叶十号 一〇1-11-

님께서 民에川 國内에 넷 적 의 시게하섯스니 巡行が己立 御 乃終에二か登上 中时先知者들る 臨か서서 **ナル古意及的外**? 皇太子親が御巡かるを 比喻对대 人民에 早对傳令官量以出名 各地方人 一國의皇太子ヨモのルユ 우리씨보내시와 通かゆ 개말삼하심과갓다。그뤗 皇太子ピ가? 傳達む後에 말상하신 말삼하 傾命官 하나

일가? 예수는天神의獨生聖子이시오 先知는곳그의부리는 麥틀뿐이다。 1—파二—에 예수가先知者보다 古혼것七條臺記錄하였스니 유대人은先知者보다 古혼것七條臺記錄하였스니 유대人은先知者以品格율仔細이 比較하야유대人으로 예수가검혼

一個个七萬有의後嗣요獨生聖子이다。一國의王司司에か말이요 忠僕のか当及の다。天地萬物을以おい中 一大家에遺産을相續하고 後嗣是以とのとユリロ 一大家에遺産을相續하고 後嗣是以とのとユリロ・大家の遺産の

父親의遺業号 生聖子ゆ个のハけ。 ニー에「太初がかとろう るが長子ヨとのル 나台の小叶外田」 む以や 天的个豆萬物色 □星萬物を入の父子」かの立 創世記一○二一列「 設むいの 女叶七年の四「모モ世界를 지으人叶」哲や 一個个七旦三世上創造者の 日今の荣貴む人のヨツ中。 むむ一〇一-か 足功効 智人 ユ父親叫 하나님파갓치게시고 갓치 시며 ユ저サンス以上い。ユ 造物 ユる山家屋を建 主 0 創造が 시

히

리

講

解

辯艠論のいっ二見故屋 大中」おと及の山 十二次記載되気中。 本售別望到(鍵) 习七文字七

り서스니 ユ들を慰勞が刀為が呼 本書曼著作が気中 期叶 ユ런依豆弁研信者 ラ에게 非常む逼迫 非苦難の 本書喜記錄並冊七 예루살出的滅亡を冊가 及小名時 二息難中がりた 信者曼慰劳が川為から州州ムリ

七、 內容分別

甲、上篇 道論(四个数八名明教上叶十合)

〇一十十〇卅九

(1)何个小先知以叶叶岛(默示列對部中)一〇一一

一一年十八年十十年(地位の對から)一〇四十 二〇末一

二十十日中里便으로나음 二〇四一矣—

③何个小旦川上叶十号(忠義의對計呼)三〇

(1)の个小内立个外上叶小会(安息の野かゆ)四〇 ーーナニー

> (5)何个가のミュロトの(贖罪の對かの)四〇十四 五〇

一十〇癸

2、勸 (1) 己救援を輕がはパスピト 使み比較中)

二〇一一四一(天

②頭悖하以聖十 三〇七一十九一(又州外比較

③安息의天三러갈外四○一一十三一(四支个外

(4) 村舎皇四十完全むいけかルか -(か忌叫比較中) 外比較中) 五〇十一一世

(5) 年刊勸喻十〇十九一三十九一(勸喻의結果)

乙、下篇 德論(教會의三大要素

3 受 1、信 十一〇 贝鲁의勝利 2) 望 十三〇 **사망의義務** 所望의勸勉

甲、道論 例个数小舟川教以叶大叶。一〇一

刮 当 講解 二

四、正經論

一否認計

1、主后二世紀에 羅馬教皇叫のめ丛(Ping 1)一世 水本書臺正經外에두었다。 本書臺世紀外에두었다。 本書臺世紀外에두었다。

一認定 計

書書中含書信の中かのかのかできり四三八本

7本書号中含書信中에テグロ。(Augustine)教父

が、上后三百九十七年が、か可以(Carthage)總會の

が 早 리 講解

四

儿

五、著作時

리

셩

휘

財단째에著作하였다고 斷言別難하나 本書內容을 보니 聖幕에서奉祀하는일을主要이記錄한것을보면 이웃하며 또十三〇二三—에되모되獄에서 노힐째라하였스니 고가出獄할째는六十七年冬이나六十八年春인듯하다。그리면本書는六十二年으로六十八年間에 著作한것으로生覺한다。

나님의아말이오 예수教는유대教보다낫다는 一大時예루살냄에잇는 유대人數萬名이 基督教信者라타예루살냄에잇는 유대人數萬名이 基督教信者라타예루살냄에잇는 유대人數萬名이 基督教信者라타예루살냄에잇는 유대人數萬名이 基督教信者라타예루살냄에잇는 유대人數萬名이 基督教信者라

살병이하나님의 소유된을가라침이다。

트전「나와말하는면사」 - 〇九-十四에있는 면사와메이면사가 누구인지미상하나면 「다른면 사」사는하나님으 로면세잇게말하신고토(I-5)이후

면접「소년」혹이말하기를 - 전에잇난사람을가라첫다하나 성경중에런사난 년령이분간이업스니소년이란말은 선지세기리아를가라침이다 「성곽이보는데 이후살렘이화후에 본긔디에서발전할지라 무할뜻이다 (전바시1911시의) 라이나 (구九1911시의 이라이어) 보기되었다며)

六至上九至、中世上の古か以立 向早少日的上

母的二豆外喜的七分的 만은사람이죽었다的好다。 40 の我看的中部七矢八七型四九型州山中中以下の中門 文》(是母母母) 宣花谷中世上八日〇 午世十日之名宣世 오왕대오년에 사인鄉の公戸の라는유명한時是(銘 二川是や州八司の小の大多里を八二日本例今日大の 出面) 바벨논에서 요란한일이 있기전에 나오라는것 不中五年三日 바벨는에사는사람을 말한이다(十절 2222十一例为丁를……お男다」の스라엘백성이만 子에 흐러져 있스나 바벨논에서 특별이나오라함은 에서 유대의드러오는고로 이러케말한것이다 열 루살병동방에잇스나 바벨논에서오는 큰길으부편 中喜州 丛世四八叶 一等的別外上的一时間上中 日 七至一中世上山外」人世(詩法)の豆 はいからは 七절「오克라」회브리말上오호라하니 사람은 세

리

아

講

解

十八절-二〇十절「사 가과 비 지고。」(四角과四十八절-14분) 우전위가 있고 교만함을표시하는것이나(합六13시간) 혹은세상을주만하는 현위인는 기사학 128을 해석하는여러방면이 잇스니 (一) 내물을 해석하는여러방면이 잇스니 (一) 내물은이스라엘나라를 하러 아술、바벨본、메대、파시하는거라를가라친다고하니 곳바벨본 메대 파시라하며 나 로마라하며 (三) 었던나라를 가라치지 안코보통으로 四방에 잇는 원수의나라를 가라치지 안코보통이다.

せのハモホハト。

지수절(四職工)은 하나님의네가지 형벌을가 학유내직공은 이우에내뿔을 해석하는자가 이스라엘 이용 후러지게하는 나라를의인왕들도 설명하며 이스라엘

자연한 능력을가라침인듯함이다

二十一절[程子](列國)모든이방을가라침이다。 네뿔파네작공을 었던한뜻으로해석하던지본환상 전체는하나님을 대표하는자들이 이스라엘백성 다고말하지못할것이다。(23년)

10 | 절十三절 「奔라(줄의 환상」이는 〇十六절에 포함된 「예루살넴우에 먹줄을치리라」하신말상을자세이가라치는말이니 예루살넴이왕녕하며 장래에 형종을말함이다 이환상도세가리아때와상판된다하나 주의재림후에야 완성될이다이나면[전사나라]환상중에 낮하나는이는 인형으로나나는던사니 곳여호와의 단사된 성자(聖子)다이 주라 (절) 보신이 보신의 보호하는 것을 가려 이다이

그절「광···자이얼마나되는것」성육이하

四六

かのけの(1)~の好的」の水七州出見次の中の早是例と **새는김고푸르며** 는 걸음은대 먹기도한다 「사이에선자」이는말 보고하는 뜻으로 자기의살면 것을말 突은힌빗이며 열매

中年江를 위하야하나님알헤기도합이다。 大하난말한자들이진동하는일이아주업고 거일만 도라본다합으로 만국을진동케하시게다고 平旦전화개가 여호와씨서 그나라를건설하시려고 はる。 早八計立がひれてむ七歩の四(村四十二11、)の四 司스도라한다。(科十八〇1、2、4五、13、六2、十一、)一時心計 中。 이는구약에여러번 낫하나는 여호와의면사니 立い 日 当 上 省 나 이 다」 勇 と 의 失 や 이 스 라 엘 世 여러신화자의 해석을의하면 한생전에계시는 그 사이에섯다함을보니 八절에 있는사람을 가라침이 여호와의턴사는예루살넹 예언하였스나 본환상에 만국이자

十二四一台中与むる事ら川晋八からかり

님씨서 언지하야 이스라엘백성의 ス い い い い 。 어느기한을말하는지 알수업스나 기도의뜻은갓혼 M 성전밀역째(五一六년) 外又 七十년이나 현사가 豆(宗教上捕扮)七 各位是明各の豆旦时(五八六日) 上出次明堂の 用星本明早堂相例心冊(六○六년) 上 ハスかいかと小むのいってハ母巫豆(國家的捕扮)と はいのけ」何せな不七十七のけるいか人 正司丛兒也你不(五三六七)七十七〇四 香亚里 만季한은체를주

收川예언은 여호와의서 예루살림성을랙하라하였 四 似环的언名 마가비오시대에 응한것이다。그 용한것이며 둘재예언은 느헤미야시대에용한것이 (三)성哈들은다시 형통할것 첫재예언은四년내로 中에 먹줄침(이는다시건축키위하야 측량하는矢) (一)十의성전을 그가온대세우며 (一)예루살넴성 스라엘나라를 국도로화대하며 너무해되게한것이 다 두구절에세가지 분명한예언이 十五型「四회가……」」」のからの の早量及の中の(小二、1、 아주완전이용하지못하였고 주재림할**때**원전 포함되였스니

M

プロ み 講

(一)きい(紅馬)의シな一、7、7八八、 塾は(幻像)のり合一7、六15

전이건축할것을 예언합이다 이 성단을다시완

七절에「스박」 유대사람들이 생족욕중에서 쓰는말일홈(月名)갓치써스니 「스박」으량릭 二월경이며 「十二일」 十四일」은 성단을다시전축하기를 시작한지 다섯달후이며(학교)학개가마지막에 원합으로보러 두달후이다。(학계=1)

「여호와의말산」환상이라도 여호와의말상이라이며 또환상가온대라도 런사들이 하나님의말

心中异、州、어드만

말삼이라고 할만한것이다。 지절「사람이 다 ~ 절에 낫하 반사람과 갓 혼자 하다 이다。「홍마」채색말이 각수무슨뜻인지 해석말과 가입고 뜨각색을딱 묵시六〇때에 잇는 가색말과 갓 다고 할필요 도업다고생가한다。모든란자사기되며 흥마란자는 그들의대장이된것과 갓 다 여호와의 사자가 어디라 한 일 살필사자 나 여호와의 사자가 어디라 한 일 살필사자 나 여호와의 사자가 어디라 한 일 생물사이 자조낫하 난 지하는 다른환상에 자조낫하 난 자이다 (1.5.13,14,18) 하 나 무절「화석류나무니(조八15) 하산과 플에서는 장성치에 보통한다 무늬(花石榴木)이것은 유대국에 보통한다무니(조八15) 하산과 플에서는 장성치

吴林山 以喜处平明州之 恐信部正平信於中早山自

다 그러하나 너지를운동하는無數한적우며로움이었다 이것들은 저윤삭기며로들인교로산을하리의적은구멍을들기도있고 또한장 비지도아니하며 그놈들게하는일은젊지아니

(8)離間头刘七性質——の甲豆七 辛司親有 味。可以多可去中間看是 失敗可也自可此斗 →車が「四切け」「關係なけ」は中日中の方方 明笑む中。(ア)不注意引や性質--の中立 中山 かや以のけ (6)期意を性質 -- の日 (5)不精深的性質与母母以不中日前五 國牙 事目的此日外的日 中春門納命者犯部州也中 正告中中三时八七 中司四失敗立分号性市中 五不中の七日的八号「の川七日日の日十」的 大夫的州的的 五年八月書目的中日州也中 亦是中州公田立の中の中京七の部書의 時 中豆小部七只可引。(4)二門引性質—— 山外以中」 七四十名日四七 八香果實內也 是登年不中山市七小州言名 二即音互似天不 間會叫改正 印制言上部用品 丘其成績全对 中 智兴的中級的七人世子 の配耐性のなる ---- 州州市之性質叫 中以多州中山司七性質 相害サンスのから、(8) 忍耐性の なや女 大小十九十の果然前衛之 の四京豆皆のいろ (2)不过步行買~~ 中的言子真的「十分的 五大天也性質の各の子七書七 考入小小都中 小山部次中一部七四者 即前於中 的不小 (一) 四月時即引의 公月四直每日以下。 のなめととおりま「時間の日々かけ」か

のと天空州中区 早気のをス 二田豆 **첫갓호면** 三十九五 나발물어 四三七左래가 그리스도비셔 명하신 일은 여리고성을 함라식힌것이안이 金哥四部的中 (里三百) 비록우리소전에 어리석어보

中心二일은 다못 백성들의 밋음과 け (市十130) 대 히 등 이 목 贝豆 金香白豆 하나님씨서 그성을 함라 金容의 표적 뿐이다 식히섯

서 四部首名 川等到外外人中 하나님씨셔는 그의말 밋음은 방책뿐이요 우리의밋음은 우리들의원수마귀를 方前子的月上於叶。(BUB 五41、 일우으게하시는이는 1818/ 패하게도하며 그의말승하신대로 かい目のハ다っ 우리를 죽음에

(9)無禮む行動——の田立七 电点衙衙事傷が七次の中。

沿外冬日川省大大市日 의法のいのいいの破傷可以のいかけ 人の恒常州八州かみ や司主の今二司山王七衛衛園主人の八川 ひゅの主人の衛衛園の山田小 (一)可中立好力意音 供外以方針——(1即沿是計司書任今前中二叶 は可管書書川重父や早只のモス 在 早 中 克 小 万 号 の 侵犯か对失ながいい 能向量のと지果むい 사람의마암우하나님 (2. 葡萄蘭主

空氣量共給市田平八里市田 二石에서는的材 (手)可以付付 非二星三百正 吹为星三百正 州州七 傷む今后是州文正 州本南の十名不 用司七旦多中也中。假命 对到七百的你可七 料量小刀工 ユリョ修理を引立 ロリルス所 多州田山的中 中日小中日五本飲食中 可以部二十 二些이아니라 可집은이상한本 宣告替个小母长等四司小八哥小八正 異常的 設備十五日以下 の女を女不 の时州五日の 自身的州也中 中国平 中外人大異常的州王 三物件子且正 二만三十十四才操者稱讚的不 門州也に心及の中の日朝小平今巧怪的州 む 七十 当今日八 計生에게신우리아버지가이 鲁石研究的四萬二星 可否告即三人中目的什 いけお二十 ユゼロモ い회水小七の異常む お正異常の川へのものけ 主四けれのしん次の お州皆かまけの「州小主山 謝禮甘や 十事妙 弘公是明各个只不小十部中 則当叫你我可可 はいけいの 智意斗能力みこれなかとのない の中」(詩一三九14)0中司至您也の外次刘 あ 異常が以多十의中的の 眞寶工小七申の豆立 十七小十八四秒去的七次の內好的次日

7 은 여 호 드

帯衛園を討せ ひゃのをみ やりの葡萄園の要別で ひゃのをみ やりの葡萄園の

李史朝日的对对是女子正培養的作以即刊的一部三의 贝合鱼 三川八部部的冠叶。今日三三十名三是 千年出色 贝鱼 **リヨル明音や り前衛外火下 ユヨかい丘**

叩四十四子平 (十月二十八日)

문데 여리교의 항라

본문 여호수와 六〇十二一二十

은 여호와의런사가 여호수하의게 가라치준 허라 이다 여호와수 乔外를 들어야하며 闭칠일에는 일곱번을 도라야할것이다。일은데 そ テ七일の りとが許のけ。 째로 실패하는 원인중의 하나는 다름이안이라 십자가에 죽으시 时十 二次之 早处之叶도 直司이 义之及이다。(25日本十4) 亚회小州 七叶天则正在恋的的合性的中。的川海은 어리석어보이正 무용한 正十部的位 千年出의 仓早台(純福音)대신에 사회학이나 사회봉사 子(機具)와 방법や어리석어 보이고 쓸대업는 일갓치 보이나 少刘 보이나하나님刷셔주신것임으로 맛츰내 성공하게되었다。 (社會奉事) 中 심리학이나 쓰는 모든 고등교육우해 교회의 귀효 우리들이 모든 죄악파 싸워대적하기위하야 쥬시는하나님의 一五珍十三절上 六珍五道 外不到的보면 一一的人中望时场中 外外客处中 村里州的世人 五名的 向目正场的 여리고를합라식힌

萬

り神經平 果然電氣斗火丸 曾川通信者む中 也好。 的電線の引以中 神經是小斗为以の口 聖明以七筋內의州命会是十 出以其七小哥是 **以前を小引の以之神經をも 吳中央通信部即** 好車小만을 무슨뜨거운물건을만질次次호면 ユピオを物件の村をノ州むけの 勝州電報者大七十 二部市町 勝七即時け草 是此以中山市西 分州平本自是甘口以中以是 数三計州也中 筋肉を各其電線の呈州 通信 李鲁片外内立下川州王的四 还抄自三的正遊 知可 中国大中国好 中司司馬可以中国 豆豆子 筋肉之之告此斗香の耳中 四方音質 替州三月正 與多言其三耳正 與多三日香也 神經以皮膚是可吸いの何是之 のるの中平 其列音於中 우리가사는이집은 州外筋肉外 不明即二司及이아十年 우리사람도목교와火 石き恒常るのスル いりと正けむけの ハキの 多事似の七 二古名為二里異常的看似の中川 号号が大大正子十上四小十寸中

지지어수신집이다。그리하며 우리로하여급 비지어수신집이다。그리하며 우리로하여라신다 너희용이너희살어 있는집인것을 이저서는아버희용이너희살어 있는집인것을 이저서는아버희를 제공하여는 이작으로게들은 작품을 통해 사는 수 보다 이집에 한 사는 이집에 한 시에 한 사는 이집에 한 사는 이집에

7-9(外八20、青年三14-17、前二)可到中一子到州王母八二司林中(十五)

四日支个外外 包罗拉明道名 天 하나님의말合을 仓否就일이다。

생명이나 即,在外星를 此川打다。 사망이나모다쥬님의 乔珍하七 안에り七八章 생각할

时四十三子中(十月廿一日)

문데 이스라열의 새인도자 여호수아

早七 母一な一一九リ 二十七○十八一二十

사업을 계속하심에 전파갓후계획목전과 권등이게시다。 이공파에서 특별히 9 6 1 7 川本三的內 하나님씨셔「강하고 담대하라」고 세번이나 격려석형다 三部山出湖内 여호个와와갓치 게시기를허락하셨다(5) 이건약을 망당할쌔는 더욱힘있게 쥬의일을 계속하여야한다。(王上十九、) 二一旦为小哥以人山……二司으로이러나」の外次刘川等되的中。三州位 **- 모셔는죽엇스나** 中司是의川도 이와次年 허라이 있스니 우리는 그와갓혼 하나님씨서는살어게신다。하나님씨서는 乔의하여공부할것은 자기의

修養争不可好 二香工信仰上回煙全也宗教人 ◆吐き川か七次の川 實呈教會の東大心機關 味量不七次の智女三男 活動時代のリモコ音 歌む中の禮拜いか七人外の 二言の州の王極 ○豆思むい 萬一日雪上教會の出席かい 五七 四章中天不果的心 上外总计川昌次の 日日を失なりの日を及りと 多數四青年少年 お中不しるひけ 指導市七任のりと のラシ 中華的勉勵會小只付 青年時代の二十四日 失弘川将太子 替二豆神四十八勉勵會是許諾 日是是否头三司州 小卫五年完全也信者小司 線日又也至孝 山前注意が四分子の研究的小 小又不幸二至是否引導計中 勉勵會主我村院 五年自然八事山野中 勉勵會七少年の十青年言上 宗教上完全司

童 靗 敎

樵

東

200只上十 二各名用看者用器可以正叶上 外替可即自己三四四 二四年二旦二司十 国七 八县の小城是 二四寸の水引量是

萬 國

屯日學校工

ユンシュートイをもやかりとか(湯八) 小小안에거하는 죡冬鱼두러워

하였스니

지금우리의게

印四十二号叫(十月十四日)

문데 모셔가별세할째에 존귀함을

基记 4三十二45−2°三十四5−8

-모셔의유언을기역하오 첫재는

「하나님의를법을 企至하는것은 생명의 川道の見け。 (型十二2646 - 2847

型三十19 十19 二620

갈히(라) 리의 中o(中方) 今日晋上 川平国本州七号空の 干원金以上十 お何上 中 小라치라고말하였다。三十二名 이일을 게을니함은 현대 모든교회 二量环七「時前三年時前本色三의川 하나님의를법을 企态하는것을 四一旦州小四立即의 即合대是至八山 可即自即沿鱼州 中司七 中司 三旦以上 자川小金布太化은 外許으로 그때에 허락한 약하여지고 진보하지못하는 원인이되었다。 金香为化名面里的的作 州公司早日을 일前出口上일이업金小 방지못하였다o(1011) 그러나 그후에는 그곳에드러갓

米國女主十叶川村七 勉勵會一會川會員五 引引の豆 之教會の村七 勉勵會小二十個 十人のストスリュキ 組織がそびのけ、ユ 問願保豆都成の当今日今以のけ 二日放豆 會員二里發言計期會是不至等 努力却可以 的野選的七人の四 中縣者七小卫五年 二司亦以可會員可多數小量似七時

式早や女の中で

五、本會可之也也會員者工親睦者 圖引八四 「いコラエ市田马外來の 接觸な時間の別上 せや時間のけ 教會の外州運動하正 **자고먹고時間外の七 學校叫付生活하고ユ** 村少年の十青年竟上的四子 自己家庭の村 云北語書無多の三に三等信及の口 職米の 中市四 間書少喜以三相當の備置から ユ 山外內以豆 母教會內的村首五年往衛市中 計四 各種運動器具是設備計中 他方面可 動寫真少喜及互擇的中 時時呈無觀的五年 具是備體하中 二号上的中哥 外道至十小 週日間の イニせのゼス 早かのなかのも 하叶 社交的機關者平叶中的十日 此七一 不也豆弄替及中四 哲今只二四文打印小沿 明 二言의趣味是不川為的非 各種娛樂器

데四十一·马叫 (十月七日)

정답군의보고

본문 문데 11十三〇二十三一三十三 (十四なが内別の八色)

다 하기위하야 그러나 하나님씨서그则지안코하는 일의 결과가 었더한것을) (리 나) · 정학균을 보내는게희은 근본 하나님께서 식히신일은안이나 (2년·) 村哥的四年人好中。惟甘也不可州王 二外次为 む皇王义人

그러나 정타군중에 열問은 이허라일이저 一部中日四月七 的程令量方前 即旦及多前引的好人十(周二十24、卷三十) 버텼다이

우리는과연 생활상모든 란판만보고있는가 하나님의 三沙山山 여호수아는 역시갓은 만만을 보았스되 村野을 바라보는杯가되었는가

며희들의 눈은

(八百六25、日) 실상저히들은 임이 허락한쌍과 구름기둥으로인도함과 어(誇張)서 乔出만보亚义女子。(十一30+) 하나님씨셔 四只合的台上小音은 항상 時刻들압制 赵司동행하심을 내여버리고 마는사람이되었다。과연则 말하며, 겁을내며 하나님을 방하는 향하여 어려운일을 부루 원망을하게된다。

村の三二週日の一次式を 祈禱會書보りの

三、本會可目的专連別為하中 物條書書製作 中 故三一般會員子約條替州 どう生気が サ は 一般會員子約條替州 どう生気が 中 故三一般會員子約條替州 どう生気が これ 故三一般會員子約條替州 どう生気が

四、前端會と本會의重要並儀式の1 引導者と関重の音が表示目前轉會斗다르며 引導者と替っている。三代が기도하고 医特別한實際の一部斗도하도록하며 前端中型經期體會是於心體拜日豆定하고 此日川と表音聖經要斷期體。三十四 前端中型經期體。三十四 日前端會と於心體拜日豆定하고 此日川と表音聖經要斷期體。三十四 前端中型經期體。三十四 在人。三世才自己의要節音반다시 會中の開發音號外 各會員会問心可會員会也다시 每中の開發音號外 各會員会問心可以上的時間会課費的人間,是我看到不是我看到他的會員会問心可以是我看到不管。

六里月七 五母(朝夕)으로 川上的領中。(35-36)外中山次屯 对前却七年时七 的外次主合型鱼 小河里可处部七小? 이세상

印四十3斗 (九月三十日)

문데 부슘 (이스라열의 인도자)

본문 시七七 11-20

아래기록하는라데목은 지나간각공파의 一旦用小 童似む八대의 이스라열백성의형편 三모셔가하나님의 부르심을 방음 二日月의유년八川의 二의四事 古るると地か 十백성이 모셔는 하나님에서 모셔를통하여 명령하신 모셔의 争時的內 내실至일고 하나님을则음 하늘에서 사람이 하나님의 대한 사람의의부 일을넘우만히하려고함 모셔의개 가져온 사람의게대한의무 コ도한特소 역을나려주시겠다고 단니열을모범할것 연보의종류 허막하시고 帝요명이 될줄안다 **거导** 並 徑 コ 그허막대로

주심

神學指南第十卷第五號

與고 구司放食에서도 常年書이구司教會育 與고 구司放食에서도 常年書이구司教會育 與他小數數圖에서도 各自分立하였스며 是他小數數圖에서도 各自分立하였스며 是他小數數圖에서도 各自分立하였스며 是也小數數圖에서도 機關하였스며 是相小數數圖에서도 機關하였스며 是相亦と表示以스나 從是採用치아니하였다 是明本各數圖の團한青年은 다勉勵會員이며 監理數에서도勉勵會平仓 組織하기号 上唱하는者小있스나 從是採用치아니하였다

二、勉勵會一般原理

一。 男児教諭の勉励會兄以 は二教派治理會下の男人の 長老會勉励會七堂會斗老會下の人の 長老會勉励會七堂會斗老會下

年食者組織が立 没體會首年聯合會者組織が一旦은 보여주시는 동시에 二冊州 구等기동으로 四萬号 서間 오늘날은 우리쥬닝을 통하야 우리를었다케인도하시는 것을 班份으로 보여중이다。

出의말合으로 우리들을위하다 동역하여주신다 (八四十九1-5、世) 出城서는 우리일생동안에 우리들의 인도자시며 나님의의지를 더욱 자세히 모두백성을 알해 우리의맛당한 책임인것이다。(일의-32、요-146) 서 모셔가 호밥을 데리고가고저한갓치 다른사람을 인도하는것은 二우리는 세상에 있서서 하나님의 인도하심을 반어 一千萬川馬의金馬兒 天 하나님의의지를 지시합이요 **쓰모셔는** 하 考明的努中。(11-13)不 任信心にはた 나어가는자로

八四(八十) 中国의义金天皇 向时的八日 聖の冠叶。二外及太 乔出明서는 우리와갓太 三年 二村中多 母则正叶是外引三的州 丰各是石朴的中的七十〇(1)十一116 五分学刊外子喜山客を ちかをがかめて。(33-34)のテルスル **거절 하となりせる以中○(皇五祖、明二十**) 향과 자기의 족속을더사랑함과갓치 금일에도 이런일노 三里格가 하나님의 허락을 절대적으로 맛고 인도한것처럼 우리 몬져 가서인도 하시기도하 우리가온대게시기도하 인도하시는것을 표시 자기의고 司합か

○豆以外△四 現在七八十餘叫老人二至 元 吾申博士中 の會是的設督如見早时 會長一子的於為可以中の」

老會是の可受及日 米國祖在云南の平及七日 暑支當計 ラムロ 現在 □「勉励世界」 書張行計 七日 特別の利益の多計斗 近年日各数派司 央事務所可对以也七打擊至者二至 經費引困 村勉勵會是為也 書籍をいの数行替二星 中 雖の以付 不得已個人の寄附斗一年一次式各 四小小四 任員之理事一百人可以付 會務音 她助會の村 自由の豆三日七献金の豆維技 世事務室者及立 有給總務十餘人以州 視粉 處理が七中のけ。 則耐前の 姓人を市の宏壮 人可中羽子 四四度 中國其他各國可總務章 中の四 全米國是通部中 有給總務小五十郎 朝鮮勉励合が付そ「真生」の引雜誌を發行か 員是義務者以正「與作」の中心 雅徳是外見 朝鮮~安大善氏小 總務呈派遣 年年の干餘圓斗補助量りせい。

弘後三七 漫體會可以三分立亦作 漫體會青一 一八九二年監理會可好 可與青年會是設立

萬 e de

古日

I.

課略

解

지못하게되리라」단니열의대답「하나님의 사랑을 밧는것이 사람의

外引을 サ七 大台山中。

기셔 아모일을하든지 관계치안라 만니열의대답「하나님은무소부재

かハけつ 나로서 진리를 증거하는자로 요구하시면 백성들이 엇마케 생각 하든지 판계치안하이 五시험「멋지하여다른 사람들이 하는대로 하지만느냐 너는의심

ユ七叶天 母がななといいい むをハヨ(知力)がハガガけっ(ミュニー) 让川열은 하나님의 선실함으로 그의요구한汉보다 더分川되었다 母中皇州帝传教林七 司皇에王帝传哲的以上山中。(今十六)

叫三十九晋斗 (九月二十三日)

문데 이스라엘백성이 가나안을향하야전진합

早是 1十○十一一十三、廿九一三十六、

이공파에는 하나님께서 자기백성을 광야에서었다剂 인도하시는

十二歳以下も少年を為社會七一八八三年の始作すの正 十二歳以下も少年を為社會七一八九一年の始作すの大中 現今歌米各國の村七 各長老會中の村 小中大斗三勉勵時数量が七中の斗 数會中子少年平青年長者指導市中教養が七中の斗 数會中子少年平青年長者指導市中 社会會員の足均一社修養サノの困難中十 二次を會員の足均一社修養サノの困難中十 二次を會員の足均一社修養サノの困難中に 被三米國以已教會の村七 二十個年勉勵會を外刊者を以上 各會中中五十

에서分立하다 아르이리벳會을 股立하면사 교회에게 가라천바와갓치 이렇게하는것이 쥬님때 빼물드리는원리 원측이됨나다。

珍奇요한것은 무엇보다도 자긔를 드리는것이다○ 九外書의게 드리는及이안이다。(青十八11、12叶六2)그림중연보하는대 가 드리는자의 진실한마음을보신다 (+=41/124)하나님께서는 즐겨내는사 計會外部的也中。(正享九○七)的其七 布出明 三月七次の五(二二一二四)二 하나님에서는 드리는물전에 대소(大小)를 보시는것이안이요 그

明三十八哥叫 (九月十六日)

문대 단기열이 의를핵합

본문 단一〇一一二十、

러는 목적을가지고 있는사람은 모든 시험을 이용파함에 중요한矢은 누구든지 일생동안에 하나님을 企恋하 단니열이 어덕케 시험을의이었는지보려한다。 의일수 있는것이다

不하야 이드리는 조후음식을 먹지만는가」만나열의대답「위생법의 三世かの도 層제생활이 방察(放縱)생활보다 四次合口叶」 一、시험「식年(食慾)은 몸을기르는 자연역자용 이되는것인대엇

外で(生死間) 나는 하나님을 맛合니다 하나님께서 원하시면 나를 二八首「왕의유식을 거절하면 사형을방으리라」단니열의대답「생

引量 智州作定州也以の の勉励會の紀元の 自己個人의對於斯聯斗 聖經是 研究却中精 中 の娘蘭會印重要步目的子 盤的の豆會員 神母修養하四 晨誠所藤斗十一條三司七公平 會員間の親陸を聞かたびのい 助會七年三次上午至 體的方面司 电子智号 生去以是 山杏根本橋神音目対かる以の中 的音小刊小規模即會小 多科男二十 二中回 是以博士小の會是創立む州 全國의同一世日 の母母博士의創設也の會外 目的の小な養お ない立 ユリ音明のそ 五十六處豆增加市 の立 部州到明四十 一年後明二十數會外 酸立部 傳播日日 各處の敢會小叶の斗火車會是設立 只正 會員數七八九○五人の到の公引 の佛 九個月後日二五六會小增加却中 會員一五〇 の中國四日題からいの豆 の食事搬立おり 一天八四年第三同大會時刊 一五六會小小司 の国灵正(一八九〇年の七食員六十六萬名の gx ム コ 九年 の七四千會 看員二十萬名 七八五〇會司會員三萬名司 八教派司散在司 〇〇名音外 四川川明叶 二後一八八六年明 加人到只公門一八九二年司七一般監理效派 在成績の極可良好計으로 二學名のはの 二司故是 勉

組織が川市立 그리스도의願하り世事業行計 | 小川의백台天 우리신자와文치 川신 二十〇의이다〇(耳正二年章六178) 歴史皇二가 우리와갓치 川시지안이하시면 小里司石진하여보아도

四三十七**3**斗 (九月九日)

문대 회막을위하야 연보함

耳七次을 모셔가설명하였다 그러고 이용파에는 백성들이 드리는 (主張)か七型引のけっ 물품을었다한모양으로 는마음으로 하였스니 五型上九型化에는 희마을짓기위하야는 언덕한물품이 今息(需用) 世에서正个하시기전에 목局 童三十五一三十六○『절外内的의시오 小石色以多 即的好中。日朝言中 里叶不利的 이것이 곳 오늘자과를통하여 힘있게 乔항

은안이요 明今刊在 置著多三司领中。(四)二러나 이일은모다 강제로식힌것이 問置會三頭正 为时的七 引司命三或合山中。(25)工会的我后 牛本七 · ひゃ不川号を吹め 及七次を かい出めれ 見かん七矢のけの気見の七 로 터회의레물을드리였다 아하나님의 성면을지을때에는 모든신자는 그백성들은 자기들을 구원하고 용서하신 쥬님의 증기유마음으 时刘들의 为不明是 不是的内三見次的다。此多何似的正司王

萬國主川工課略解

基督青勉年勵會

二时曾二三年日 朝鮮長老教總會可以的勉勵 地間青年會是 利用なの小な必要が川思むい 村 四青青年の州宗教教育音音せむ 機関る 替中 必要行子正思抄子。 〇四十四本會內回 中 平震下疑惑行山者仍然不真理者 輸提刊 章陳通引立 彼此川僧不引せ 宗教書研究引 及今 限工信二号工會集作外行中 八豆意思 争鼓吹山前村 四世上宗教心是維持하川部士 前可論述也的可以 特別の青年男女豆信仰心 少年日教養多掌理村川也以可以 會是承配的五 宗教教育部是股體的小青年四 世界宗教教育中の 主日事校小必要も以る

一。勉勵育年會의署史

中天智慣のストステかせ 態度を善察を博士 年言の教會の出席之前十 毎會の活風小四八 中創設さなり子 博士七自己教内の青年平少 禮拜時司少年四青年音川川 趣味号不八為計 星りを正可八坐、晋中博士小 自己教會の付 國東方明 リ三州灣山喜市の村 組合教會牧師 基督青年勉勵會廿 一千八百八十一年日米

萬 日工 課略

도

어

印三十六子平 (九月二日)

문데 희막

본문 巻三十三〇七一十六、

오 성막을 말함이안이요 모셔가 이공과에말한이 희막은 모세가 コ 上 か 川 위 か ゆ 서래산에서 방아 폭별히 만든장 ユ子盃豊州引入

"平野町のける

리신자들도 그갓흔특권을 가지고있다 (마大6) 우리들이륙별히 이용과에서배흘것은

甘青年音音 自己家主會集部外發後的 會音一等面包的例分叶亮外引音叫 州豆是也的写是次名 乔纳个二司스도明内 알해 우해를 날는증거가된다고 모셔는하였다。19 금일에도 우리의 外次为2时的鱼 14 川川川門的创皇不司即 14 」的及的中 乔出明月下 孙 可到容里中司三의州 二外次至 平前即是不久中。(中十一8 二十八20) 二十十日的月七 里月到川 年八八 村野色的人人山「川小九村 山

下七事買の 中。 購買銀約号公布むユ當日エ 全部世山 . 웟

言の願引七以母母旦四年七 猶太民族斗將來 事小明瞭の神聖む 聖經中の豫言の日中の人 の外火対 めの付事實者勿論하立 議嫌かといいる 必要が及り日中(矢) 現今中司意の聖經平村耳立 確實む人と ユモ預

ユ리ムミ의再臨

○不幸以災風의消息至 谷處豆旦日踏至す 風波斗困難の現代斗少対心車 世代七日女 培

般混亂 4 經世家 3 騰膜 是煩悶 州市立 各樣 3 包國司富豪印心情中激怒三年四八四 八日十 不安定やユモラ る他の中。各地の機能→□常む 引止不時日瘟疫等又毛病脈七 全世日殿撃引 七貧民の情况! ユラの然求七世工題延かの 中胸湧む海濤七大陸号威脅司中 莫大世荒廢 窮困の状態も ののかをかまやりいけの 前程多小司公子。不景氣的 困境争演出 萬 の工再臨의光景者立立 の火対記述からける

「昔刀叶土田立斗山村萬土火大臨市八三

州ナナト 落胎力セニョンなるだのけのむる 發見サイル以口。距縣的阻咒司苦痛引之 晋人七於此中の村 日寺無上む希望の曙光を ぬ・・コリムをの再降・・コメロ りをせのける 时む不詳へ引き 中十先生司目や此、中日七鵬「司三二13 唯一의方法是 現代引災亂斗事變音音 コリムを印再 이

中心や みこりへとの再臨のかのの次の基督 の中の州 聖潔む生涯書へのやなのいのりは 平州教理小小川山。人祖可於祖 中日四七世 敢人引信仰司 土臺小司亦片今回聖徒小又中 것이다 14-15) お男公内 東方聖人書その福彩希望 中里之数處为引之者是定期市八日中」(介日 対ひや即人の弱愎がサン 主書誹謗する因う 也名中日二里行也 里三敬處刘也子目以敬虔 名叫計川臨市中央 小計号審判計中二数度为 言が少け。「書入り十主以付,二聖人中司萬 孫のちゃユヨム王の再臨の對かい の父为預 小台の州八日後日の今の村八司三十八日 の動かいはのノき「サナシノナリ 十の教主 丁头二次の酸暗む世界の前途者 光明 十九25-27) 司以正 先知者可外中七默示中 各時代各基督教人의 希望叫慰安의 州動

이다 四青年先知ける日やいおりま 「二四の 出 報應の ユながスナイ中」(小四十10)かの二 權能二豆中小司八十 二賞給可甘州十三四二 きのみかの知とかその村不見者小 町石城田 姓可也以外教授者以二司以 天衙の記錄艺 なのか」(サーニー2)からけっ 或七水生音以正 或七羞耻斗水道也等音以音 三百の小記事小耳の中。 二中の丘 二引二丘 の以子里中蘇約時代司公司 聖徒者の預言 天かハハ前のユの弟子言の州 新約中旬至二再臨日鑑付 預言日數小 者 百

니 버 可一切自七即名司己以前大智十司 只会只多預備的日 州小叶八年村的直量州州 好到是為的中 以全央多職備的門斗小村好到 豆迎接から けのとみのけずをのれからかし 하 口的人的心思 切前例当对人司即并小다人 近十量りの引 ٥ķ 二章小智川的世の とを許諾の 世次 州小山不看的別食买り 나님을막으 再臨る りき

(五十四、一多)計及中。 非者先生五 四四分分明十四 州平八正州州即平省堪の山中 主四十十十七 十天主四十義是至人裁判長の可小 二世の川 七十十月月前中 義司易就冠令預備部中午及二 降臨市八月十……(台村四16一)中 長のないかかけけの喇叭豆 親おかせと天か 性から預言がいる「主四人 용 思蘇市七 旦冬者可州丘平八司引一八司车 將夾號合斗天使

引人七教主音中引之七弟子音音 可以引慰勞一日熱情司正旦七 即古二星自己音明十昇天 除中午八十十日年刊的於对以好 命事的七日多音 干與外替平州四極望中间三回火中 都生警衛 生會对下里小水? 中四个量以到外之明村的 ユ州の七里を不義、悪毒、罪悪、死亡、ユー 生工者内外母是明星工八司即一(朝一了)主 하였다 各各邦國山族屬の村 いの二葉光二日十十四 卫毛別个小叶明则以七小! 卫毛信實也者意 中 曾四十叶中明四十二日二三八四三八名立 無量妙職樂者一員聖民の日日兄中一世世十 ユ引스王四十橄欖山の村 昇天かる例の弟 「世世一八計量の 对不可作付付部

山



시기통바라니 大多州보州平

恐此於抗火事 8 러 분용

太民族史上의 重要記錄

깁

전

다 밀은 비」부 1千[파]이 되다 교하다 그림이 때] 라 叫 习價值三點計可 日貨几圓七十六錢川相當計 서 入世貨幣量 是父五只叶。安主後一千八百年刊 登明二目 七英國政府 の 新貨幣七 大人きゃ自己民族史上の 이랍部의 生配司之口事件の對部中 英國「平是三」是標準也以引引 中「中也 製行を対りい ユーテ州七番伯來文字中 三年の種類之一百四から 現今世山二見の서使用的七 中三千方言 界各側の散在む おの日貨一錢の相當む價值小の会好の 通用かり為かい 聖비人見中 英語小지配入耳中以中。 村舎の草酸行が川見りいい 所屬

・ 紙貨斗 八名自の関む 早四人死日多日盛行 팔네 む新紀元き及そろ 希伯來文字号記 中車興味い再悦 別知り食堪むの 金貨兩種のり 스틱 五十旦外司의 造幣局の り貨幣 ワモ船 이

経貨斗 司をき發行かりい 可是工。 八の五圓の相當的七 五百旦外已外 司青銅伐をのりいつ 五旦外司司白銀貨外以正 二日外司 巾 此可命曰、十四方三、五十四方三外 東川 구양이 智廿二十 孫貨里当行的 망싸 2 其外一 日货豆 + 밍 44

十二)의預言과公司 맘엇스며 傳む中。一二十年之後の 明早台自己滅亡む立 萬日獨大人の 又中惨殺者當か只中七次の遺 亡か気ム甲 四小八正 獨立子希望計正以女子。二言之 晋是皇前 时多數也早月小世 에州 滅亡む对五十年後引いのの二十獨太人 見自己とある 中中の 五少「砂場の せ希伯來文字者記入む貨幣豆皆可 스나 三二年の羅馬斗戰爭的日 37 自己ル州ハル目を主張かの の小 主後一三二年四一三三年の最行む貨幣 民二十四〇十七)也 当甘印 한 러 いかい ころの要塞のを き物逆引正獨立き樹立豆对引を 一十其後 中の事件や 전대팔네 스틴이 最後州七年引叶人。 ے. 聖殿基地七 ユ從徒音を 방 向早なりの羅馬大将三五 將大作品의川村出の中」 ・シ王時の 4 平前の中五 自稱的男子 耕作地ルヨュョスグは 第一 一時勝利者得許多 先知者叩小(三〇 ユロ 殺戮き 마즈막으 써벨어스의게 昼の子斗七意味 與望城内の村十 막합의 豫首を以本引 些。 3 羅馬帝 常か 使用 약합 敗

00 하역교 안 太人之正旦不 明年分出城的三时七音許諾不 建 面 케되었다 하 9 애 聖殿美門印模型印以五 二時里見引 나 9000 그런대그 二百年間も殿祭が日 발 9}. 川量川小引立改名者 平弘時의金貨七 迮 시몬이

鎮脈羽後至旦引 い自由」なる「のム라を知自由」みる 表明かり為むめの中むけのユニュ 及貨幣ルルないが州金い立むいの 지 人計四六百八十 き締造むりのいりはない 二年前州中野中亚市中 二門十 역스 나 J. 七文字是州山川 川足是也,母前의本名引 小以外國貨幣小通用到內头四日 最近可七块 かけ。 羅馬可貨幣小通用到男立 其後且可七年引 二对立其美門平前七 皆於州是母 七自己小明八年中立主唱和七次章 年の申子なりる上頭も州 世山 二見境内引付 旦計可 三教徒小漫 ユリ反亂 ÷ 交句丘 「ハシ 金貨 라 라

말과 서 知明中の 하 0} 英國政府司基本金章積立山司立 發行がい ふかい 면스며 通貨七商業上の生命のヨュ 血液のヨナ 晋明 二見き再建計の 長足の進步小日州 , 处刘印貨幣(一八〇〇年回發行) 呈因 ユゼ明現在の 商業上經費活動り王鞏固む基礎小 發行引七貨幣七旦引 ユ保験下の -

司明是个小贝叶 則世可山自行政府司 般の信望かぶりせ 為却の質指公司 将來の 팔네스튀나라이 英國政府の村發行む公債 徴候亡の司むピエモヤ 隆盛計以引 用

하

드리

예루살병을再

며 篇에도詳論なの多々がガリ外 棚言が吐基督의超越な川野がゆた **や熱烈並信仰の星** む多因が中堕落耳気日 **可名人士의川** を焼か七觀の豆 衝動を此か の引現像是未來教會의 **登開始む**으로 徒ラや肢軆かヨの豆 旦司新生命力量 死亡

・制勝

・引 配かと全権をルグ中かのか 케되니 導者の位 贖罪主ルヨ시ロ 의門多初開からいり 萬有의保存者の四 萬物是是三人者可叫 將來의天國을 基督を首三比喩むや 基督や計の豆超越からの極か上いっ 當日에信者三千人の 父州되ぬの山 傳道が気のリ 教會七漸次豆新氣運是小对 各國方言是聖計の 復活의初熟往果實可되四 **対を教會と基督を首至が**五 救主のハロ 具軆化並左證の名のみ 五旬節의一點의火燄이 萬物의造物主豆片 相連相續되고 明三星ひをの上新國力의 教會의首里州 大發展是及是 萬泉の其内州共立かと者 **社の星聖靈의充滿** ユル萬物의創造者の ユ七人類의先騙豆片 勿論教會全體是支 先願者のハロ 本書些かい計他 各邦으로브 同軆的活動 救贖主のハ 表象むの 信徒의 原野 잇때 長養

の中 物質界多超越が中 靈界が八攝理が七 全知高深む多可が測量なかなエヤ 基督の超越の中時間高深む多可が測量なかなエヤ 基督の超越の中時間の中 物質界多超越が中 靈界が八攝理が七 全知

神愛의容積

廣(テアリス中) 豆む三〇十六ー

長(矢の竹叶)の間川三十一〇三一

深(나そ川川丘)といりの二〇二十一

(部世外內) 的明五二〇六一

髙

登三州書에現む基督에超越視

不 想号 할것 1 떠 에 하 연으 로 朓 超 한 過むら 로 며 基 生命 0 と現實世 越む多深 以から靈世 一因が や三位 딸아 督內 ч 01 ðİ 內 시 破除 의나라 遜 라 비 બો 湧 호직 立 ok 서似 리 0 로 બા N M 深覺할지니 深藏 하 로 소永生、 界以 합으로吾 感 하 0 啪 만 神 生い 豊け 嗣續 是而 界が ・ユロや靈威の 케 星 星 ok 의 λ 天使曼崇拜 됨이 外 품에 神性의里 流露暢注目の引 遺 有 되 非 지 에 流 域 四 方 墾子り 益 i 한 永福 人り 妙 称 入 있는 업시 라 थ 라 만 理 는 다시 하 萬 工 為計 天 學 의 徳や 邦 그러 나 成 形 獨 人使と 0 로 思寵 심을알아 하 에 計製域 信 0 聖德 4 D. 功 生子ルトサー人ない」か 로 ok と等 려 仰 4 萬代 항 ュ 보 外基督 や 奥妙む 由 拘 한 0 0 吾 참으 基督内에り对活泉 0 轨 「神色と小引の 의 至 하 束 真理 凰 되 元 로 4 A 谷 ir. 와 命 火妙・是深 ok 퇴 여야 ユ 溢 因 シカ肉 星 族 합 ・予七者 不徹 オリ 윤말 令 天 하 吾 의 되 으로 神의 國 स 信 可 4 眼 야 人 계 是 將 仰 底 할 知 व ч 思 에 聖 神 됨에 從 하 것이 想が 來 한 47 了 멀니 永遠 儘 의 엉 映 ा

> 吾人想 0 다 無窮 像 5} I: 야 에 惠 댐 할수업는 와 顶 理 가 超 充 起いる 滿 하 영으 니 確 知 항 T 로

四、基督之教會의首至以外超越可

을制 하는 禮을주위 犧牲 와 愛暑 用 王 窮兇 民地 게가 우리 B 때 審 N Tri 러 間 하 다 에 問 粹 新 ा 多當 勝 에 ok 한 弟 を困 一気 에 丰 生 됳 兼 하 平 神 그러나 表 서 4 님 命 和 立 0 行 A 像 相 하 唇 라 는 0 合動線 0 弟子曼多得がみと 라 한 의 間 0 所用 立 용 稱 川 始 神やり 神 表像是現 神人 영나 에 四 하 세 の十字 作 의 相 하 散 十字 當お 는 마 活動 되 0 路 通 4 는 되 네 영으니 를 架上 시 復 하 립 刑 立 바리 에 架上 作 **M** 말만 具创 和 01 出 는 다가 서 하 悪い 며 케 에 새 天 에 하 들 地 서 祈 만아 天下 流 梯 허 + と暗 神 ч Œ 醇 付托色以名門徒 字 長老、 하 入 量作 莫測 王 磔刑 한빌나 世 하 H 선 界 萬 相 架と 黑 ユスや計ら 신 邦 라 和 四 付 毛骨 하 会常 하 後 方の 합에 資血 며 Ŧ 참으 도 主 書記 예 에 字架是 압해 가 더욱 0 다 하 や仇 完 竦 로 시 서 덕 유 욱人 星 4 ो 然 極 서 全 ユ殖 대 惡 ュ 도 社 利 敵 케 의 의 하

11天使 聖經 이시 야지떼 하여 **生む萬能の気み** 試 라 局 ा 여 으리 造主与人基督を必ひを明 **そ**及及是包括하고 며 될이 験がぜ 共 如此 라 에 의創造外宰治에屬からの山 字がハ 立 ٥ 乃終州七基督의審判を改立 惡靈世界
三主宰

がハ
立 現社小 의 하 라 病モ女人에게서は小いかい 存在か 되었고 엇지 한 河 ユ目の星在 用 魔鬼七二吐次 나니 이로 ユ뿐い 하 服從計会보せ 샤 三러가라하면드러갓으니 01 보면 悪靈王사ゼモ 基督や雨界き地掛かい 神의シラ抗拒かと者みかい 할 0 대 리 輔 天在 位 兩界暑通 生 의 ٥. 計으豆至惡む小む**の**中도結 々社萬理是支配かといいか 人々弖 預旨是成就 도와주나니 軆ル 地包萬像の 惡靈界까지攝理 엇지 四号人間世 から管理が ユモ善靈世界만かり 基督의 黑 超越性是更感为 相親相変す 基督の外む 腊 永罰 世界의 いかか立 케 命에 하 足い其 か 시 界小小勿 지 曠 其上 君 하 시면서 服 順 01 4 從 應 에 內 에 라 4 양 하 서 儼 되 亦 에 創

참으 星 려고 身是 으나 吾人名神多基个ない 에 人の 服の豆可能をハみ **못함으로** 영음이 오 율하 의かれを望ら機續の豆 天上에서 을보내섯으 하선 神。 서우리를寫하야 身上が 性
多
가
ス Ô 의を갓聖徳の 시려 로써 成が呼 後 流下 靈을甚个업나니 에 갈보리山 工量能 が 보外の 中 充満が 卫 합이라 4 神や靈い及う 시고 可見整个업도中 救贖事 死亡復活 ユ 의하毛事業을 降世が久らり 基督の世別 ما Ŀ 早 引人間 色向かめ 더• 우리가알거니와 에 ccH 業是成就 꺠 서와 પં 代祈か시四 의 け시人間 ユ 昇天 引いきやなと神의里公の人 慈愛外替四人의苦痛号 勿論三位 4 充• 4 故 誕降がグユ 活動がハエサ 満す・ 의階段을지나서 리 橄欖 豆靈舎と方法やかい心 할수있도다 ユル敦贖事業を完成 萬代州 의肉 完成が ユ七即物質眼色具 物質之物質多差个 靈斗物質 山上에서か 軆神 聖靈 腿 一超越• 는 실 聖父의
が 基督の बं 滾々不盡 의 受遺かがユ 은이되 基督의 立 聖徳や 中 引 か 如 항. 1 物 と神 酉

枾

右

今 하 社 로

91 치 되

실일 升天 聖

基

로 새 書에 現む基督에 超 旭 觀

らい

越の

여

甞

誕 前巾

江 야 開 中 H 0 同 합 X ユ 거 01 바 대 無 至 間 岖 런 가 하 0 B 하 01 며 소 01 星 比 1 於 시 에 整 한 宇 4 서 至 신 界 의 라 하 하 恐 人 立 隆 刘 大 活 宙 ٩ 파 딸 일 天 읍 01 덗 懼 하 間 श 한 動 萬 0] 합 3 下 리 자 左 道 임을 엿도 不 의 하 Ô 物 는 萬 것이 서 0 0 서 卫 리 의 न 堪 死 册 ٥È 理 有 字 E 저 햐 ۲ 에 Ò 알 主 참 에 다 自 定 宙 병 아 의 덖 에 서 계 字 뽥 0 히 9 마 (4) 의 면 權 對 間 참으 論 되 01 하 에 성 き酸 로 ዾ ユ ら 救 을 が其 할 도 쁜 歷 시 01 楠 4 拘 定 참 划 ユ 말할수 痸 代 로 하 는 CCH 다 며 束 0 例 0 하 勝 苦 濟 基 惡 的 ユ 되 에 로 ч 0 섯 엇지 하 威 味 할 러 保 督 平 超 9 라 吾 지 죄 盆 7 선으니 全 權 업 한 人 의 안 0 从 톸 를 叔 리 प्रविविध 基 함 합을 논 必 聖 ा 先 字 思 0 督 더 向 苦 要 적은 로 子ル 督 0 Æ. 想 Y 宙 의 의 하 字 한 다 痛 의 로 復 餘 햐 間 不 에 개 0 架 多盛 알수 除 生 超 管 심을 돌 二 地 에 威 超 王 얼마 업시 門 罪 越 見 서 й 71 叔 去 에 하 威 位 91 不 甞 0 보 하 ٨ A 지 더 서 躁 의 로 의 와 는 能 것 마 시 에 덲 하

얼마 界 업 4 空 윤 ठ 하 하 로 神 命 天 不 1 다 에 하 悖 의 基 한 에 至 리 영음 定 시 는 A 主 Ħ 의 使 別 A 計 와 의 4 한 星 와 5 하 督 바 도 다 되 1 即 0 다 의 善 周 卫 統 雲 靈 劃 天 想 O ٨ 바 平 坳 에 도 曲 界 軍. 像 라 떠 冶 을 間 砨 到 書 主 ા 서 한 ユ 하 命号 잘 만 靈 한 옥 即 0 러 0 者 A 萬 世 基 ٥Ł 하 成就 잇서 밋 잘 界 날 界 4 妙 의 와 督 = ユ 有 冊 一、案을作 位 와 뿐 奉 지 도 의 에 1 配 77 創 老 됨을 を奉 못 아 超 항 惡 지 91 71-大 合 理 創 行 造 어 합 想 宰 91 軆 한 要 되 ccH 하 ч 浩 越 되 논 地 ブリ 內 합 것이 대 靈 는 0 라 成 며 E 治 합 엿 行 나 마 꺠 界 의 다 로 하 에 하 뫄 다 까 하 을 ч 靈界 登佈 共 합 햐 4 0 지 7 可 여 萬 며 ァ 立 聯 0 શ 司 합 切 善 因 物 0 며 即 信 讃 萬 을 A 한 想 하 지 되 欇 괴 威 타 舳 서 置 따 想 者 頌 影 像 ok 象 聞 立 되 여 보 理 치 예 하 의 活 서 하 恒 의 4 와 世 안 ી 여 19 册 動 常 創 할 推 0 H 나 는 動 훃 論 中 界 리 界 同 築 는 龠 造 로 計 શ 도 ч 0 善 것 외나 합 77 靈 할 割 나 个 가 光 互 以 올 時 한 로 업 oi 雺 餘 용 말 니 相 0 지 OI 即 外 에 파 바 未 하 創 4 成 甞 4 地 間 라 思 本 에 Ŧ 拿 星 楠 에 면 想 貫 도 ユ 예 不 天 特 서 의 논 涉

二、萬物이彼內에서共立哲是보外超越哲也超越이日之。

골노새 알거니 역나니 0 的 星 調 端是此外 0 하 가 教會의 完備 와 로 보 와 天 ा 來 제 本 ठी 하 覺醒 의 다하 督의 本 書ル 부 司書 書是根 多催 얼마 려 超 1 愈 чi 에 越 0 로 振か 쪔더 題 하심을詳 促 同 와 하 한 時 얏으 에 化 高 超 其 0 越 基 身 보다 尙 써 ч 觀 論 된 督 하 바 도 5 의 王 基 계 영도 참으 울 督 位 先 의 詳 超 二 反 로 超 明 越 4 क 히 軆的 萬 觀 覆 越 을가 하 武 T 우 世 蹴 寧 신 破 活 리 의 한 가 저 性 하 動 師

一、基督・器 **登**發見 シス 在 에 立 關 可 의 定 むら因 예 딸아 한 早山神秘 居 망상이 始라고말할수업나 例 은•하 數 를 이것이 하 하 多 超 서無終が州 ч 物。生 計 한 Ч 잇섯는 越 보이려 本書에 한 하 即 一中・か 上 中 우리 빗치 所以 立 說 ユ スや即 ら 詳 데 ^시될 것이 思 며 與妙 順 라 그말삼이 想 愛の પં 察 합• 0. 하 基 Ŀ 하 -7 ٥È 督 로. 며 4 에 여 9 립으로 が脳 의 超● 참 甚 아 又 肉 越。 H 即 誕 大 면 生命 0 身の 그의 人生 합• 라 로 降 한 音第 બ 超 શ 참 되 誕 越 無始 關 他 예 R 0 吾 여 節에 書에 活 수 基 降む急基 入り 한 咸 로 우리 항 의 01 ユ ं। 起 基 督 生 道 의 王 理 항 되 理

シ 元 判異 로 가 한 도 交 即 ٥ 星 아 可 4: 토 다 心 로可 ठो 督 由 根 際外協力 無 저 브 서 러 來三被 本的約 합 獨 始 窺 0 에 01 하 이며 히 生 现 oi 01 使用 라 と 稱號 き用 意豆進行 O 生 知 名 로 萬物 聖父」引聖子」計 한 聖 하 社 텀 理 할 不 라 N 으로 바 합 東の 堪 ٥Ł 神 01 此 無 解 子 비 被 할수업 지 終め 格 造 11者 シ人 計卫 할 事 聖子中むらか B 基 라 여서 督 困 質号 萬 파 되였음이 로 하 써 ¥ 섯 으 며 や當 難 事 由 가 슴 間 記 基督 시 면 하니 합은 하 0 立 의 하 과 에 A O 格の 면 生 라 字 연으 切 ok ा 初 은드 너 합파 라 라 브러드 에 死 4 宙 太初 理 무 具お 참으로 · 낸 것 에 順 우 對 의 4 創 現 Ŀ 位 4 ユ 우리 造ヨ 의 리 하 服 今の 萬 참으 에 吾 0 位 영음으로 갸 잇서드 하 _ 예수四서 有 또 O 軆 神 人 か 聖 영교 영나 알거 基 三創 다 **三**創 7 動 4 ナ 倫 子 4 間 理 未 督ら 시 共 77 _ 理 想 라함은即 무 지 4 靜 書き瀬 造 ч 來 造 位 在 Ē 吾人 位 에 文子外 者 や名 0 天 와 人 神 王 하 ア 하 O 超 父의 号向 使 선나 1 間 世 ユ 실때 高 의 至 越 시 於 又 항 는 基 稱 에 러 等 됨 을 理 聖 며 ccH 位 용 降 하 에 한 પં D 하 红

晋豆州書 川現む基督의超越側

鄭

在

累

活動으로 을생각하여 預定 합이얼마 養が七活動 筆舌星州 0.星救援에 理 大事り る不成引不能なり 知的 定的創造 人と喜む 의 ー
보
와
도 眼 表 同 丰 問 光 보면 がス 泛活動 周 示引 참예 됨이 時 題 到 에 가잇으니 天地 되 로 難 커 ٥ 으로서 며 써 됨이 **社の三神妙莫測** 5 生 む深 間 沉默中州 一や川自身の 도다 大事号 有 神 라 더名全人類別 限 의活動 **叶**人宰治 與社關係小潜 進行 은 む人生의 の兩 그러나이 말하 神子基督の 됨이라 即創 大問題と 합파 하며 엇더 면무엇보다 계 造 를가라처 케 思想上에と 向から救贖 及宰治의 在与気음の豆 秩序ル 참으 基督을贝鲁 엇더 ユ 保存が立保 턴데 로 케 活動 神の 世人 天 降 切 世 超 的 地

世하심에 火妙が 의 對かゆと世人의普通常情の豆十 原 吾人理想에不及かとい が有が신 設計豆 一州人 類 痲 의 계 子 基督의 野か 信者의 ٥ŧ 隆

天使暑崇拜が引き

偽善的謙遜む早引ル外州ヨリ

神性の む此 서 에서 超越 개됨이 **・基督의超越** 低級的眼光으로써 이참으로얼마나한 의反抗をはらり四 **・超越三部が川ヨモ動** 切 **入りや異端者의豪學びを即** 豆良情の麻 實 에 勇氣ル充溢
が川天國 視かり聖个台上叶 む經驗 の 豆 보 外 替 加擔刑 おけ 種 三論及하여가지고 工人生活受繼續하叶小當突하川 Ą ァ **りと常事との豆結** 痺 性是 됨도있도다 刑됨을因から ユ受教會小若干社理學 超越性의發作むか 不認

が

川 神い神 当い州其複雜が思潮是折衝 機七 超越性量外及品の豆 的活動を開始なり や引からガー外基 ヨユ生む罪海 聖을잘알지못합으로因 詳考がセニル貧寒む家庭 그럼으로우리 局無神 基督의 二方面の父の日 耳是傾替으로甚至於 運動 超越性 かテサ 을말하 ル 에 0] 士子와學 火潜 督 起が四に 라 急不覺 が 吾人 며 골노 吾人 됨으 하 ユス 2 하

네예 なが 시 기前 州 밋엇스나 첫 스 며 分明む地 **エラ聖かし者三確實可了解社後**例 かの討論が川当州 个四 的 한가 로 境에 教會小科음브러 弟 **心を討論をスト** 무러 子늘의川 ユ引人上引人格性の對社教理の 至社 自己量が 보 か い シ ハ ハ カ い い い い 。 몬저그 나님의子로밋으라고 **サ**是保惠師聖 コム도眞神 例个外里神ら盲 그런족 教會의 당 聖神의教理 聖神에 信 神에 仰 에 對社教 對から 目 7 에 的 리 라치 이 ٥ 가 對 도 로

申表示む八州지나지天聖거시い。 ユ러나例个를참하 나はの足認定対 む 立 た 者와알텍산드리 ユ의州禮 심은 아 神の掛かいとむかと <u></u>예 能外列神二三區分型以巴先行的理由 우리 하 中 个婦人만되신至信整个人人吐 ok 만하나님이되신者의가라침이 拜三引金早日小公平前 나님씨로 ル字義明 人格的으豆말한事 か弁叶人들の認定すび入 보낸사람만되신者의 豆解释き个 神의 二의性質斗要求中弟子 威化曼比喻的可나 잇고 쇰 父外 斷 할수업는대 4 예 同 수의 가업술 7 Bir 量十を學 1: 라침이 에 ユ属性の 記 關 01 지 श 들이 過 71-怀 며 라

中三理論及対自由呈取扱整个台会ガイ中。

七問 할거시며 非人格的 四川八格的存在暑明白可表 (豆块十二〇四一六、 (叶二十八〇十九)教 引小新約州 人格化斗解釋的內外是受知引易整八八叶。二四十年 妙む道理ハかいみと意見を握から 을말함파 예 世
거
시
며 振ヨハ시 **스도教人の聖父와聖子外聖神의名の豆洗禮是受か** ユ中州聖 I 하나님씨 우리는이 題의 む神叫 特可聖神多對から聖社句 能 同 父外聖子 解答에呈出八金 問 力を指摘むみ 聖神が對

・理神が對

・理神が

・理神が **佐解釋上疑訝가有社處**別 む上外社がいとい 福号懇求から 佐거コのかいはや絶對單一む位小かり 題が對 也。意 野四〇四一六) 會에 外에 小分辨目을包含的 **9**人四 하 서 하 서 ᆒ 解か「おいけのテテイ」か 스로그와거의 (五年十三〇十四) 靈む恩恵多受望ない 個位豆發表 思が면ユ本意かピー 新約 主め个ユコ 示社ガイ 節에 教理 衆人의父ラ是認か内 A 制 中世気日有 에 적고 할 次ロ 限 對社やゴ의 新約可 ム도와聖神 卓越が シスプラ 則! 立思 도리 確 **佐**ユ 可 車車 力社 계 引易 리 뗘 혀

役が 活의 하나 を二〇十一 異处存 役がハとか 計量が十日四里引導が八七者八中 方のそ同 바울의말대 神や果然獨 D 회 がむ方法の豆靈魂에 理 の各信 의諸般事量知む中き个り合み 안에 ハと者と天かいはのハシ 原 에 深理 と 在ルかいら 包含되ス u) ナカン 율의 一計나 서 者 일하 いとり神や 로하 T 內 非人格的 에 ti'i 7ト 안코 4 人格 신다는 라 서 님의 일하 刘 他方の茎相異かけの 中世人의靈の ा 칻 居處か カハ 0 權 柳 中世人의心の 는 것생 と要旨 4 かい出外分棟 能 0 다 하나 स \$ of 3-아 나오 닐파 그의 하나 4 坯사람우에 ユ い心の人外分棟 는 라 **색갓혼거시** 此에 人叫 神의 님씨 關 意見が 하나 되 그리스도 係 하 서 關 4 로 4 되 人 ら自 시니 格別 하나 人 は自 出 係 内例 됨갓치 全然 하 中八五 一教生 님의 는 身 對 身 事 相 事 01 椒 되 0

파하나님의性 社教義ル(ヨー〇一一十八)州豆 하 魂を區分かぬゆかい H-٥Ł 多の聖神 9 રો 반다 質間 에 對社教義 시 에 知力、 類 다 와 同社點多指がダナリ 一合から一の日内 川大かの 感情、 요한의「말산」 意志等作 人 道 崩 의 에 0 에 人에 性質 와 서

是認 는예 수에 갓치 思케 시 가 신 거시 或や、말な)ヨハとおいらのとき覺悟かのゆシガハロ 에 의 나님의子이 리 拜是此の人七者の公皇承認的時 朋 平 **스도로化** 되시고 形便 는하나님파 對 계 히 立言をかりと神靈を能力とヨヒガハかり四 nth: 하여 하며 ~ かユ의使 かい出め對 かゆかい出り総 おいとの性品の 啓示せ 하나 すっかい出の前の 鸟星 케 에 むガム 對 分位 님에 身が込む 教 하 시 坯 게다 한 호 弾에 뿥 ユ曼性 便으로子도되사 呼気気風 하 徒ラの 自己 하 하 하 잇나니 o| 4 4 ユ 心性三單 一番知か 잇고 님의 引스上的个四州人生是威動公司 質上の豆 남은 聖神川對立教理と 有限 妙 對 하나님이 啓示 聖 그런 社教理 かかが棟 子或是一些公」が 꺠 む存在ルかいろら 中吐ユ おいは四三四七合當む禮 純計仏者か 애 예 周 시 萬一や司か「말な」の 位むからな 對 江 別号是認 父、 하야 심을우리 萬有의 O 의基礎 우리는반드시 말삼 잇서 自身 霏 說明 나오 むけ 을나라 根 는 f 對社叫や分 의 三位の 源の신 成名一聖公 한 Ħ 歷史的 便으로 계 예 方法の早 교하면어 生存 가라 4 भ 平計 심을 4子 父早 **延** む ユ 叉と 父

当の兄子百姓の川 異常が恩賜書不仏が足いずいの

의 子의 む 人格的 의川分給하십파 諸般事曼知かる 中計書信 ユ内部的 中多中里神多 業合計社计 〇九一十 書信 1 ユ 러나 (中(少四〇四) 에 がか **佐二
入
大
こ
引
と
に
の
神
の
や
に
い
い** 新約 中喜八〇廿七州二의心山 又と實驗的狀況多小な顯 存 서 볼수 在 立 야 中聖神州對社小な完全社教示 에 잇스니 叫 の計解が内 屬シのガルスル聖神の川以七ガハけ 區別な人とからい 하나님파그리스도와 ユ 스 目 스 王 의 神(岳八〇九) 天 む 나 님의 別四○三十에 근심하심하 과 次至다 五전十二〇十一 州 二意 叶豆 이는그리 그리스도가우리안 著す **스도教의性** 聖神の 立전 二〇十 表 公示
む
の 川八叶(喜八 는 同 質特 바울 一各人 다 登事 에 에 계 히

お兒豆(股合はそ一〇六、 司人도教人의心中州居處的心中立 者의말파갓치 恩帥의根源으로上認定的領中。二司十一 きや聖神)
仏
む
聖
前
全 9 前者といき의獨特む表 道德上斗宗教上生活 豫言叫方言叫異蹟及喜 超 サ六、 ユゼニ〇十二十十六、智三〇六、 四〇八、 替草二〇十二十六、智三〇六、 여러 의原 不 書信에 라 어 하 理 立 로 自然 表明 ユ

> 잇스니 の人引望人可心中的白色个台七八八叶。明对一〇二十七觀念之聖神の已皇事中的包含耳然人山 敬度社 의神 むけユ 中列 十)洗禮のむ의聖가をいて包含되めムリ 言の十異常む恩師 他 神の豆洗禮量 節い分明す 中でる四○ 1 職務州對むるも思考是要対化七八八 **ヒュ引人 丘教人生活의真** 叶叶号完全可の量表題 新約 四〇十四、命叶十九十廿、鱼里三〇十一、四〇十六 에 서 著者 (鬼三〇三一八) 하나님의 神에 0 のガス勿論疑心智人真實がい 日から 五山任何个一山山田里豆时出門談話がん 러 對立觀念の父立、四三十六〇世七、八百四三〇 궤 圓 베프시시리라함이다。 만아나오 別から不 聖神是異常社思 하 相이記 영다 이 그러나 炡 **바을の中是新約** 神의 거록함을주시는하나님 載되り 特 を師의根 다 别 타 ベムリ 刮 거록합을주신 む職務量基个 以上 旦 引人 源の豆 메 舊約 시야 著者焉以 豆を句 書에 만말

生活의 手手 이던 域の rit 지 i 求 原理ミ서 **州吾山七何節吾や** かい理 치 아 4 하 神の對むりとの视 며 하 나 は 叫 忌 出 が と 権 能 坯 더 가 ユラ人格 知 記 念中 0 化計 4 自 外列 는것뿐이 그리 的 O 아모 4 스도 意志 겄 라

神學指南第十卷第五號

ない勇 사랑하 써에하 말삼을 自己対 刻 性 心悲哀 」質上 ユ字義 처 에 나님씨 能力以七 刘 計算 七情館 對
お 心畏 位号 쉐 簡 0= 暗 S **대로하신 天かい** 호는 位 充滿社の 7 도음이 示 선허 計 E 非人格 **・**を
経惑

立
嘲弄

の

耳

の

と と 比 계 질거 술생 각할 때 업서질싼 心神靈社代 純然社能力のよ 喩的 的神 威情多當些个な人い。 たを 言辭見말公하 하 権能の 理 4 一者を 라 越 બો 化 보내 放 許 坯 심은 單 한 토 예 檉 만이 純 親 마 하야 하 신 ユモ 0 히 切 런 더 히

은벌서 列對か 計工 써사지 31 自己親 **人豆里分か付けへの十四○十六、** 外同 感 예 탑 恩 4 ٥٤ 善良竹 0 肉 미 售量か 聖神 心 로ユ形狀을보고 예 身の見 H 계 个 ा 聖 하신것이 親密 은예 方法 S) 繭 神の見いい 서 더 9 수의 ら見 聖神 が交際が 刘 臨か仏み 와 당 「心을」 0 앙아 로 뎌 自己를時 然故 七中 회 ユ音聲 き 三 気 ム 나 十八、十六〇十三、十六) 희의 말 가그를알었고 自己의臨かるをひをみ 로그가오심은곳아 예 매 더 희의 알 서 계 B 4 하 와 라 계 맛치사람들이 同 前 참으로다 માં 나라 보다 居がハモピ 사 મં 더 坯 시 高 肉 계 ユ心 되 바 뎌 尙

> 暑알灯스면 坯한아바지를알었金거시다。 ス가오심이니(@+四○二十三-二十四) 四회가참으로그

世二〇十三、 하였고 우리 是使 (智鬼廿、廿七)、竹十 0 **佐ユ의性** むやユ書信의 **돈말삼에** 完全がニ러내ス 보면요한の二書信 d 0 外符合为此名对도업스四 度量對照なめ 神에 의川傳 亦 用 긔 로더 むル むの豆記録かめて「カハ〇サカ、十〇一九十九十世、十 0 格号 と能 對社記 히브 對かいか計 **부러談話むグ**과 確 ユ의書信 質が 지 むハハいの 力과 W 確實的包含むハハと同 리 아니 常 잇는대 性 님씨 錄 人 感化에 格的包含到对人星 0 에 한 예 書의大 침이 하였스나 는 거 서 聖神 슨 매 ~ イと 中 中真宵 質用 예 ハトハ 고보나베 前者에と 意と 个 에 예 요한의 그에 D 對 수말삼을記 使徒行 性 對から 하 아니 **火**은啓示 유 을 因 お 하고밋을만한것임을 福 是(記日 드로나 書信 音 教斗ユ 한 記 에 **川喜犬と模様** 傳 聖神是先知 듯하 四〇十三 0= 과 과 11.5 後者에とか 유다 狱 갓치 치 人稱代 默示 적 리 아니 한이 다 계 **스도教** 예 합이 未分 수의 書 ユ 錄에 조곡 ा 러 하 記 脳 에 Ē 又 케

아이거 하 ч H ナニンサルとや引主はの橄欖山の人 을말상하 小次対 川口 하였스며 선다。 古의 録からい。 모든 コ七父의許若い 신거 勉か 도말삼하 매 才外知愁量不可引、二十一〇十五」即公的人口 걔 表 聖 ゆ个復活かん 시 실쌔 全記 태 聖神是不人以叶 示中에かいのよ 神의恩惠是(守世四〇四十九。部一〇八)当前小 는 ハた中에 聖神の豆洗 十二弟子量傅 錄 게다하심은 예 예수씨 佐テルとひを事質 の對から 任何个의川臨 が 位聖神 おめ五(十〇世)テル七聖神多殿勝为世十 0 星 러 서 (十三〇十一)の引刑が包말公急記 後州かせと公言記録からムリ 州かんとから記録かの五 聖神是주시 體善州平ハ七八八 自己로말매앙か (デナー〇十三) おハユ 道かみ 共觀 말삼하시기를 福 音에 派送がハとり ガリ 여 四 弟子의川 라 서 洗禮 내가녀 弟子들의 世記 以上福 父母 弟 요한의 鍁 子 テルル 將來り 求
か (+=0 關 안 한 희의 音의 ı 라 개주 에 하 말 記 錄 는 치 거

하신 의 요한 74 後 型 에 0 神 自 記 보내 錄社叫 己小水か アーク 로 심으로 懸篤な (十四〇一十六〇) 饅 父婦서 別 辭 토 自己代身弟子吾 예수 [4]] 確す 陳述す 晚餐을 첫

新

約

上으로부하나님의

補

와함 는대 하 하 나 가라 外審判者な前州や司曼為が中辯護が八七者 譯むガムリ ハけユ
いや原語
三一
い 常き 答辯 色為かゆ行 ワモハをゆや一世上 機績なけ是保恵師 自 遺傳을等間す **多解次かゆ주시** 冲 B 肉 OF 시別叶か七意味豆 4 己か 이 州始作的心事業会堪常かのゆき 身으로얼마더 처시 할거 四 恒 계 A 거 에 常及外が 立旦二○一州二리스도에對하 世 실쌔 稱代 긔 뗘 슬말삼하 1 서 하섯나니 에 為計 에 名 년인 教訓斗與勵外幇助是不人 ひ は り海 が 서 계시 調 더 며 0E 工 Ŧ 가 를 시며 타하 日 一个外内 회와 하나 를보내 アナ 회의 使用 神(特象十四〇廿六十十五〇廿六) 에 에서事業が시는동안에 佐日회小安息日多犯計 라言川上」(及可呈早是者)計計 님씨 ٥ かい出い中의秘密量は **叶毛保恵師を보い刈いか** 게하 하실뿐아니 마 風浪の当州外次人 日회ル世上山 同 亦 約 居が지吴か 中口州人の責な金州 日首の解决立个台上難關 日朝書為か ハ日事 條が 稿 하석다 시 業号 라 焦眉의急迫む青 4 ソナ 계 01 魔鬼의武 하 되였습으로 代言者引 그러 自己ル 명 日事 0 聖神 刻 VI 4 危險 희의 나 弟子 다 가 業号 선거 只 이 古 예 13 ol 계 ユ 來 핚 4

新約上の豆とかいとい神

간 Œ

닉

스

敷

授

著

吉

志

韓

舊約에 **・七七十中の日あり川臨む證據《叶十二○廿八) アヨモ**ガ 今日付かい との神色可じの邪鬼喜奏かい ハムハそか 하심과 (中四〇十八一世)お 気고 者의川福晋多傳的川的八非立 己의丹廳用於及公山「主의聖神の我의丹臨於外貧也 會堂에서 山에서하신거스로서共觀福音에中發表习领中山外改 州三や曙光の以外のガハ中の二数訓の大部分やひと 트더브러 三〇旦里 우리 主はぬめ ワラ新語 天七者を告州川かし權能(中十三〇五十四中六〇 말매암아나라난거시다 登和合計山 川星全川对 兰司兒冠路示例 八六十一〇のの立かの否の對む四公会自 피 하나님의혜 先顯者洗禮鱼む의廣布かと本 佐二主張計划眞理と 二仁慈 の對からかかれんガム 我의川膏量注が人叶 더仔細히말하면여

시다。

ナル의記事中十一○廿「かいらの手を可とめ」か**も**

말삼 대로 點에以为印的白的とそり七八八十つ お七者七悔改が 門かい 出의恩惠三赦 むきりのい **・・一き人性色出の心聖子豆か不具的か** が心者上かいと의神のとono 心神 上 む い ハ ハ 号 か 込 づ 食此望州昔의川吾也者至时旦司 力의性質の八哥的是表示が引む八七 或誹謗が七罪七 人子曼拒逆哲以中 업는거슬말상하사 小引の罪에서教授的の教哲を以口引之の故己的个四 **ガ보기도がユシリエか七聖神を担逆が吐** 서 一ナルがいは의自體量いかい人と聖神多誹謗か四親 人格の對から拒逆を今り人」 や神靈を能力吐表示むのよ おいとのいかやけるが王國の山 おいと의神を人子的自體外分揀 이며 マモロ 司名神 多反對 権能の對から 全舊約州發表刊 예 邪鬼奏补出八 个四 더욱크니메시 不識問知誹謗 いを建設す 州自 었지 이 런 能

의威の なべとか」。 川頃と 하며 小公例次小前多州州 中司是 精神多川父心丹 愛者可形狀山川久也乃多 川靈魂川印刻的五叶……」 **二州** 当 保護がハモ 全愛が包主의 혼히 晋 リ と 及 마 다 에 以惡、 ユ青草キ 悽惨が叶と 再思为处处上斗。青松에細針叶叶 無限하고 記録が好人び「母母のの 聖慕의內部에 조 ユ 中 む 世 界 의 自己의形狀으로 景色에도나といい同性の子気の 呼吸是大刀山 말할수업는 三러을째 騒亂むい 搬造
か
位 友情の 그때에내 안 パ ル か 手 か 立 う
こ
と
い
い
は
次 내압해서 **헬수업고알수업는** 나를 군은 全能が신主의 掛から **트리여지고** 있습을 同情の豆 青草以前呂号冠지고 **나의樹林陰欝むや에** 人間隣友의便益急 現場のかぬかるみ 작은버레들의 弘村大川豆…… 伸縮が四 내 周圍 에 友誼を보りは 世界와長天이受 敷千의線 ・到處에 形軆ラ이 無視하게 더운해가 머 우리 是扶持 シス 生面

自然州美와 信者七信仰を堅固がかみ。 明むそ 日色の垂春むる St 博物學者と 容易可發見望지니 気短有名む 無難がい 崇嚴의神功を 不知が 野州外村博物標本急 自己의 영다한다。 發見むそ 愛妻外愛女小 自然의美外崇嚴! 哲人教師의特權の是及か山中 進化論家外 採取하けれ ユ
引
刑
絶 進化論의著書末에 に美むや 自然美와崇嚴を 無意味す看過対ピコ 何放いス 科學者와凡人도 自嘆が대 景慕か中 解釋が
万天
が
ツ
上
引 字 宙 萬物 神功を信仰が引っ **咏嘆む** 自然是全體 의 進化 하였다



神沿指南第十卷第五號

積のよ 할지니 **나勢力의** 彩의美가濃 お禮 에好好預設의 與む印象の對か呼使用 좖 呈 拜外讃頌印熱情感謝外安慰의信念是 의存在 神ら 同 勢力의大發動이観光者의 同様の豆 原が면 大餐動 이는캔트가 를 む 極威量 라한다 聯絡の別会及の叶。此等各殊む 證據 0 自然의意匠 崇殿化が
より 그리고 한다할진 む語句のけ。ユピい 彼等單獨の豆七 가 查空의 진 辯 高遠廣漠替い 验 崇嚴威を動物の自然의 01 0 다 心中是敬畏 疊疊並山峯 造物主 路傍에서拾得む 人心에 폐일나의 是指示む中世 激發하나リ 自然의崇嚴感急通かゆ 心底의道德的法則(其義務의廣義呈亦無限也者)可 兩經 의念으로써 猛烈社霹靂 敬畏의念号 喚起刘吴望对山 有名並比喻州 殿を 一幅美術書 此と 威力下列戰慄計斗及不吐豆 聯絡하七 或者七一無限」の引七 自然의美도 威脅むの 汹湧む 受動 논 沙漠에서 者의川 美術 海波 人量威脅かと 其例 師 의存 라 高遠む首空叫びさ 純威覺 般見毛 在暑 必然豆 그런대 世界暑超越かた 時計의 敬畏 此「無限」や 同 物質의 人心叫 一
む
雄
辯 語句 離卑의 奇妙 此 物質의 로 社組 形容叫色 0 宗教的 等光景間 自 大體積の 威想叫共 一三證據 己의 表示を 人格의 大體 계

天父小 功が注意を 塵世의涙涕에及지도아니むの 金叫紅薔薇의彩霞七 美外崇嚴!泰山の巍巍から 잇슬썊아니라 川望天が入吐の上?四个의聖訓에「들에 促からの対けの対入「言の百合花」他の 彼岸世 崇殿의背景에 界의平和臺 「영원前川心の」書 威嚴の三沈默が四 一「無限」む人格の 映寫が 百合花量보引」がハリ 七天하四 大洋の蕩蕩から 默示か七天哲のは! 千紫萬紅の叶。神功의美麗社表出の叶。彼等や大慈 活動かと所以叶が刈い。 蒼空에燦爛む日星や 勇氣気川活動むり の美外の崇嚴の背景の 이는 百合花号 萬古風霜州 <u>ظ</u> 番川 夕陽 ひ や 心 ユ 傷利도안코 西天州 仁愛
か

리는대나는갑작히달고도 吾人や 記数が七者들の四 도로(Thoreau)와함되 大智慧의教師들の中。 仁慈祉 寂寞川州調和의美を沙立 社會ル 自然のり合き大ブリ 其美い神功量の보か! **써러지는비방을마다** 「ルモリル **내** な問題 が どいと 잠잠히

역스며 吾人や 樂や起源 보다 天り 经计 더 開 今日의人生進程の 外部自: 인 함을 與起 機械的 具되지못함や 音響學的 되 보 然の 序 卫 卫 列や 罪人や 法 宗教的感化量 則 人들や 終末 0 兩者ルサセ 4 昨 日의沒落으로 되 良 心 樂器 ı 親合が咋 에 보다 黄金 其機械的原因以中 人生是包含社 奇異 光線の 世上 む騒亂き 臨衆의川 由が呼 一萬事 溶解が呼灰色ヨリ 가 <u></u> 첫 긴 더 修正된叶。 一連續軆의 、眞ヨモグの中。他語 純 मं० 潔 하 泣

が

は

者 ュ 和 同 樣 順 相異
む
兩 ら見 하 無數 割 od 引動 진다。 む心靈の 足が면 方面일せい 片의 何等理由かはたびのい 立 短 樂曲 促 鎮靜、 付 疲困 科學世界小 丰 緑松 時 한 ー
な
い
다 間 慰撫 다 에 感情世界 或交響 그런족 與起日 모든것 息 하

者ル 것이 法則으로 説明を大対でかい 外七人心が 持來むの豆 의)로브러 色湖水型人の **브러理智**에 다하나니 대 吾人의各殊む器官言号 進化論や 中部か白色の豆粧飾むなの 物質斗運動のよ 豆平人(一種의蜂鳥)의冠毛小 계 説明が기不能がユ 理智(人의)에永久赴啓前司是以不聖及の中」 神의存 며 다윈의 온것이며 啓示むならい。 功利的 우 引 生物學を 一自然美의 在 外仁愛暑 假說上 自然選 原子及其性質吐丸 啓示된及の中。即 揮説の 印象かい同一む 美의 畢竟 圓滿が立充分む 此是説明かい 直接證據むけといり 飛行의目 或程度がス 宇宙의大目 使命斗意味小 共例 州四일(一種의蜂雀)의冠毛보叶 的에 라이그러나 與目をかた 此是思考が四龍変かと 權威豆州むけ。」 美モ 01 的에 解釋の何 것의 何等特殊む効果量不不又が 此 動物의生存 外列 關係是有む及の計的好中。四三七 알가일公은 이는 發達하七方式号 美感や ? 吾人や 更無計り 自然州意匠をよい 自然進化가 에 人心 其 存在의 便利是否の豆 우리 의科學 や 大理智小 蜂鳥의燦爛む色彩章 에 生存 愉快量 研究を及り ų 戰 何是意味がモル? आ 原因과目的是 此等變態是 優勝せびい 此暑知覺す 興起
お 造物主要推想が七 存 0 在 것의 0 하 0 업고 描寫 며 此 것이 展開 떠 神奇 問 如 気は物理的 何 此七理智 嗜好き 題が が立 心 中和 發達 ヨた法 理智(尾의 히 히 說 邊 明 B 刞

美

殿

레

子及其 物会誤 나니 聖한 더 ユ 然 날의 世界 徵 의 ユ 調号ス 唯 仰 間 때 的 H 것이 方面 1 敬 動き促進むけの 充 B 에 에 로 의 界 邦 一觀察

が 滿 月星 用 此 總 0 天 는 崩 할뿐 9 하 「質や 境 타 定。 당하 한 며 अ 結果 한 瞭 等や ī 美의 車 遇 辰도 한 嘆美き 物質世 ら見 聯給 神學 0 宵 에 不 일낭위 라 造 는 注意者 奉事」かいか 彼等の 化 地 한 0 意에 指 神 位 0 아름甘中」的究全型대(祖王三〇十一)美外信仰의 共善社 美와崇嚴や 'nф 即 心人是恍 人人 吾人의 藝術 界 功是 IL 一
가
否
認 必有望以上かり Ē 青年や 時其榮光叫 M)整个도있中。例量三円 自 의 의 餘 7 然の 의 陷穽のスメー 地からなく四 人心에 行 기 「せか豆 功用色否認が不具重及の中 分別是 ヨと同 世 為是 惚 其著者「神의 視 界 케 覺的 高遠並理想으로 精 分別 प्र 못하 敢的「하나」的的歌電上四出 喚起がと 威 神 윤 殿에 時 幻 校正かと點列 中中 刘 其 的 01 像号 도시か지못하 며 吴하 方 즐거워 內在性 하는 清潔 ifi 彼 てるな 其靈的 言論が기暑 接觸 ा ī 感覺 喚起む에 한것이 缺 教 物質斗運動急 되 9 だきむ 에 श 方 同 置美工 0 意味外如社及是云云 印 서 는도다- 그러나 高遠 象보다 西 视 0 感覺印 神學者言や 美州對並不信任 宇宙七永遠む世界是 人類 示 天 彼等의 一世の量也」か 하 無際なこ 落 古傳道 外 美의 **ダム甲「創造む色受む** 老人や 하지마 의小 紅 象의靈的價值号 时具 은 背景에 「藝術や 唯一의實在豆 數 り」 資格の付金及のいっ ユヨ 料의記 만이 ヨス天むけのかり一此 는 其 理智州全力是倾 敬畏의念章喚起刈天在中。 根 平 2 할 間 하는 録에 觀光者의 源 和星名希望の星 하 **中
ア
カ** 附落全未免む 에 天文鏡과 에 ماد 只个도或 開 서 하나님 ーかと 題 神設의敵既小的会及の 半隠半願かと 彼等機 北。靈 指摘がい 三 機械的 ıĽ 顯微 0 되 中 的 와를 隅 旗 唯物主 4 지안는다。 械 예 영다。 列発 物品萬 湖州 原 하 鏡号 는 인 因是 的 OF 試 「科學의啓 等印 安心 原因 験が 存 義科 思想 예 하야 西歐의中世 坳 自 暫拾 지 象や 华逶 하며 好震動 보 發見 然ら 剂 4 彼의 0 지 可惜か 學者 다 叫 造 ध 신 丽 하 神秘 感 设计 하 처 美物や 示例 의 人の神 世界에 뗘 의 感情叫るす ı 의 祈禱

計 덕 情 払主 만물이 純 面 連續性の 思想 依 (字) 機 醜 真된い 紗 自然是 보다 였다 义 힘 의 不 シュ 善 는하 滅的 大自 로 色色 七聖 繭 다 飆 하 意

의

活

朴写

龍

りをサスハ十九〇 節の分中 然의美外崇殿の **・・除限のと合や** 晋四の七 とけ、「安香の 刮 **브리詩人의上部の「か当や** 果然が中の青天一張紙の 나저 저서 崇殿의極崇殿む者引 仰から「かけ」のけ **パ** ア 주씨서 하니 ユ 근처에 此七 自然의美外崇嚴에 明於心天에 니르고」、「샘으로 美와崇殿の 하나님의 **짓드리고 나무가지** 사이 「궁창」에만 日月星辰의燦爛む 其美外其崇殿の気団 物野皇三时出立 形形の四 드러난것이아니라 하나님의 色色の **給書**と 大藝術師의 工作品のかどかとは? ユ引い 골짝이에 궁창은 당 에서 功蹟を發見む者의 美의真美む者を 本部 是 むか 上 中 二 八 月四 ○八 ー 一二) ユやの豆 俯視が면 소사나게하시니 지으신것을 大界에「산은 소사나고 蒼空億萬里ル 欣喜讃揚がそ 산사이에 흐르난 나라 高遠か 내여 一句

此三州 天地사이 見自己의信仰号 緒が一種의 京威懷民信仰を復興むの中 엇지 에서 お 旦 目詩人 どい 引 神의存在事 人心叫鼓吹か七刀 宗教的意識可伏在計呼 神功多型かと 堅固 케하나니 辯證が気中っ 라 萬有主 그러한것이다。그래서 自然의美七 信男信女外 則 하나님의 道 美物 에對 む 徳的動作斗類似む 「至善의形體計」立 庭前列一枝花暑以五 存在曼信仰却七者七 캔트는 戀慕心叫 活動の豆萬 人의 캔트는 自然의各樣調和 神恩を聯想かとびのよ 美威叫崇嚴威急 有의 主張かめい。 大原因が 에 美外崇嚴의 反應の豆リゴトと 野む 實理性が 哲人教士小 喜悦叫歐湖의 聯結がエ 觸

人名豊富む美威の有かか 美外崇嚴是 無意味が川 와 崇 殿 叫神 建築、繪畵、彫刻の 看過が七者 功 世の不少かい 古今の紀倫かの合の 非理外誤解의 不拘がユ 使然むい 彼等의美感を 明 一般かけ Ħ 古代의希 感覺的

을지 日이 を
及
の 고서 것이 들이 法量め 유대 바이다。 할수 에 副 서 X 여 내 行 中心心 會め **ो** 遠 이보다 行 의 人들い 서 업성술것이 리고로 하 金 다 豫定 I 月雕 方 만호 면 路 F 7 겢 鬸 、ルモ者들や 에 하 ᄯ 한 연다 다 연食것은 B 2 환것이 H B 도香 선다 理上の로 무리 부러 서 ユ 0 러 雕 에 0 一行路 き織 恭 는데 安息 Y 참에 여 H 면 モ禮 다 떰 4 拜 71 예 대 리 아 ò 0 논 越 對か 理 91 하려 루 H 沙: 참 1 示 볼지 目 平 節 叅 分 由 여 法 에 縮 살 에 에 可 에 的 中道 安息 拜 主 윤 越節 유 넬에 에 긔 는 예 여 $\bar{\pi}$ +: 돌 思 하 地 日 라 ユ 挫 대 里以 寫 루 다직히 七 服 허 議 여 려 에 에 前 릴돗 하야 살넴에 王 日 하 잔채에 11 H · 갓 다 가 루살넴 의 가 到 에 削 서 아 +: 不 Ŀ 路 則 일이 는 看 떠 到 現 에 打 한 曜 신 三 n 하 岩 물녀 잘밋치 4 할 着 的 을나가 路是 것 계 思 울나온 건을 우 신 예 H 息 에 대 中 었더 뗘 하 2 루 議 即 反 예 가도록 人 七者 主 야 거 살넴에 抗 安 의 不 个 긔 H ュ 三旱 同 立大會 假 息 일이 許 는 하 리 를 No Color 서 時 01 는 主 介 日 71-하 决 연 술 것 敬虔社命 + 豫 安 에 勿 經 豫 호라 8 中。 敬虔 H 다 는유 에 코 車 定 息 盒 율직 定 渦 4 대 木 아 예 4 업 或 하 예 항 1 人 0 4 는 대하 되

4

박히 人言の三十以上の中毛安息 모 ずり 是金 - 長事 ठी 五中·(月年) 間 卫 직 M 신날은 1 記 行 分明 顋 신날이 것도 路か 跡 腦 에 鉄 ()(里 掛 H 하 청 不 5 上確 아니 水 7 신 t 回 雕 ok H 木曜 臞 思 經 定 字 B 하 H 議 中)のテルス要型む 労モル 예 0 天中的心世皇 항이아 Š H 即 의 話般 4 라야 일이 安 01 湖 될 息 닌가 다 서 할 記 4 H 못박 것이 日 언는것으 坯 事 에 는 9 0 01 에 行 외난것을 金 ユ ह 4 事 和 路 雕 記 신 ユ 0 合 할 FS 다 録 로 러 그러 个 B 以产せ多安息 되 대 알수 면우리가 上 계 업 로 民当り 우리 误 4 하 벋 信 聖 ナ 랴 모 被 प्रं 七年 한것은 經 9 2 면 로 신 면 以 겐 에 व्यो Ŀ 孙 B H 다

이 明



日日正三十一 明かい 引 立人下」 正於 気い。 曜日早时月豆六日多計算かの上門 날사캐호의집과 三認 个 かりけ。 ユ 引 잇다하 論が川為か 中上 한무리가 **러나무가지를 パ 지고** 서 H 4ー ユ 司 い 佐 む 立 む り 「 踰 越 節 気 外 前 列 錯見なら 多踰越節 定かたの門 りかい豆小人以多少个小り中。二时日 上에 そやルをいれいんといん者の」立か TH 力證하하라고하였다。 算が면 以下量보면 라 로 の見 暴露되気い。 0 上湖州 데 路越節やユサ島木曜日の 四のコ서川豆本其前の中山小普通 라하자 立 假命金曜 호시는이 임의우리主의서 个一한어린나귀를맛나 アマドラ ゆ司 正量四十行路中에 別包至多的 지나 예루살넴<u>이로 오신단말을</u> 듯고 「ユりをは節 む日曜 4 예루살냄까지가신 B 는 아가 그러 ユ라면やゴルの問題量討 에 못박히섯고 하 이스라 서마 H 이것이 1 에 土 저 期量ろす 水 예수씨서 갈쌔 到王の a 曜 直 曜 个以 서라 日을부러뒤로 H 되여야 入望なら 에 에 예 호산 려名許 요한十二 서여리 그다음土 시 시 못박 연다 수씨 ユ日字 4 하 囄 히 뗨 서 게 1 0 H 로 0 ा

> 矅 에 七記録むりなみひ 다 러 量中變更かモスかのか「棕櫚 十十十十日 **いライソけのの豆州やコンサ田錯誤點の** 更がモバ被釘 B 前些个別다。만일잘못된以可以中立的 四の事實是依 여리고 入城が신
> ス
> そ 日 字小誤定习気中立生覺整个付金小 間は平主日。や 二러면예수의 金腳 一星早时 越節上 日山踰 一なか 벳아니에가섯스면 支がゆ 서 ユサ島当(月曜日)の暑みの中。 라의하였다。 日曜 越節を發更かモス **뒤豆気州를計算** 예루살넴에入 日 우 引 小前 아니오 ユ **부터일五生覺が** 런고 城 月 예루살네에王 2日曜 하 腦 면 ō. **신日字** 로 り合是分明 或や此 日のヨコ 못박히 만일 日 是變 B 만 신 上 0 H

は **多木曜日** 多日曜日上만ラガ為から 經學者言や とむい。 ユ러いの 及下不子生覺的四 ゆ 司 立 豆 早 日 御 早 살 相 에 가 ユ리から金曜 城 矅 神면 日에 上天刘立 ٥١ 여 『棕櫚叶子主 矛盾ヨモ點の遅から 리 日中可可豆兒外臺前 卫 로부러예루살렘에가 中されか B 日前生覺叶豆吳박 9 越節や金曜日 子日曜 심 亦 시 是誤錯目皇 나무 卫 면 Ĥ 만들었 여 에 신 려 여 ユ 91 聖 B

a

个四

神學指南第十卷第五號

告아보 始作な かかけを中日のナヤ日の旦日次三山 りりら全然す 太의記 や六時 **日註釋者의말파ンス** 確定된다。 잇다 이 그런고로 러 打りや正確 車實 明す 中やコル州は全十二時三定か七次次入 러오서서 年々前当時 日中 計算的心里 리교우 がス ス叶当前で対当許リ曼始作 事要事實上かと州がと 見始作が気中。二見中立かせ 쩨 矔 라크게 리가 日对は多かみを以いいのユニの 安息日叶 돌을굴니 明 二 러 예수의마지막주일에 ユ前의 면安息 馬 0 다미루어차자볼수가잇스며 太二十八〇一二節列「中野山 地 時 スい土曜 H 1 動 時 하며 日中
ハ
い **当胡る対はのヨリ始作を州** の分明す 間 그우에안젓는대」 로볼수가 온지 主의天使小かせ上州 日对は六時頃の中。対 나간날이되고만 할쌔 0 निय 날해중첫날밝기를 된 復活하신時 ス い 週 라고한것은分 馬太의「安息 모モ未分明 그때의생날 0] 日 時間 間 坯한 同 0 限 0 로 한 에 만

むいのいいいま日同 釘がグト 느날예 만自命个四人皆大小喜命早日今的月人 수메 限에 서被釘む グリ? 예 수씨서는 어 上世年 以 上州 A 히 말

> 있다。 いか 別い 工預 是中目에川也及を向門小不豆證 선것과 **人会及是些个別別中。叶八里的**면 하섯술깃과 다고하면 間 만일예 부러 復活か心事跡の 当大三日 밤사흘파 **・** 山 言か人人吐 **匹社ユ世午後六時頃** 서 낫사 受行 豆計算が ゆ 土曜日저当六 활을뒤로計 우리 **에个四**서完全む三日 는네 明むけの 에 、時頃에 算が 는발서무덤에 个 ঝ 川 个四州吴山前 水 여 서 W 復活か 日에 彼 被 三伦 걔

是證據すの必要がみ。요む十九〇十四『州 할것이아 러 中預備がとせのリ 수있스나 다。그날은 모든사람은 管中の八号是認刘み山む中。 요む十二○ 分明可踰越節前 三、準備日」の引工稱むけ。以上 역 州前에 0 当か明日朝王皇生計的日』라正的領中。二司正 러 হা 니고 問題量か지吴む讀者と 此事質を證明かり에と ゆ个一切かりいれ見り七天列 ユ中島職越節量為から準備かとせい故 の今川州踰越 此外例左对号確證是也在事實上 B 에 午正祭되め 被釘がダけ立かい 節前 日에 # 勿論似 빌나도가유대 한의 旣 吴山あ 解 I \$ 錄号引證 이르시니이 七脸 非計 신출노 바 対 亭 準 者 에 立動 越節 人け 만

에 此 是中司的小早日會生非正外三日 天使小かは上州いる外 医急者リュユや에안双七대 라 工記録か 気い。 돌을굴날째가 馬 呈 軍士七逃走が正督合員以五 體물었더케하였나」하고 引用むりみなべる安息日いろいとめる対というを 気中。 二四 五 一 면 本文의語句明豆解釋豆对社中) 不同 들이무덤에 けい立生野シケル外列ムト 太福 智發牛의 聖州」引立が気けの二司放豆 돌은발서굴녀젓고 證明の見け。此二節を外觀 む時 音以外三福音에と、其女人들の早目에小州是 ユ女人量の早日のご州外 天使ルト司外内 間 睛 で同 此 에 馬太福音や到底す他三福音叶合致ヨス B 서 的 相異社時間也及是疑心は七旦の中。 睛 超人の 마가 順 發生見及の叶。萬者二四为せ中五 에 序かせん 馬太福音州記錄刊以上午節中自 **佐む天使ルナロシ ナル、 요む의仔細む證據**出 自己들의記錄 무덤은뷔엿섯고 テノ州内む事實色記録が 한것이 크게늘내서 のテルス事實や全然が 的 以下說明聖州에七 마티나마리아와 ヨ川地 으로본다면 한 0 福音中에 動か四十 ध 「에个의屍 에 守直がそ 上の喜ら とうとろう 女人 서 의 다 事

三特 들었다고하였다。그러나 三記者 金夜十二時 豆計 む時間 日早朝州早日州ひ次み **私安息日上とかり中。のみの自己む證明かとない** 러 五む及や即日暮後八世의始作の三解釋整个以中。 豆二博士の註釋的「」とめる対と此刀是始作を州」中 지면마지막이라고하였스면 リ라모モ事實の りい。 ユヨ 吐 五女人 三の 小 刀前 州 後七 대安 のや司의州別以天動問題小司列上は 動きい 立主의天使ルトラか 계 豆当个り叶。馬太의語法多承認が 四安息日叶二叶当める対は出りる始作を州 地 別お 息 時号や引七金曜日当の ア 을밝혀서 天使小小司外至乌至出皇上兴叶正的 日已金曜日对与六時早刊始作 此州對から 記錄並及中州 四一是一日的三川地動的人四一三王 譯望 『安息日叶八叶の中』立から中。 此喜證明むけの「命明安息日や胡 說 유대 明 돌을굴나고그우에안젓든것으 마리 豆对かりむけのの事 リけ引を天使의はかといる 人臺의定日 호작마태一人만 라고하 아 还也了中二十八〇二十三 와 그의 면 0 いいい。金曜 임의地動の気女 法之午後六時早 親 우리 교하였다 아유 ユ女人들り 舊ル 의 實은他 工华々 定 무엇 日 百 H 아 地 ル 华 느 法

明十四人日上生民中司人小

介心· 社人· むい別の・述

O

南 行 理 譯述

り中立むい ユロがの筆者と 受中正的中 高等批評家言や の及を利用的のとお 夜是中日年에川也以多 **が川叶」七世小是基礎豆がゆ 中山中川州完全町三** 李에只在以次外 州皷吹到中以片 丛기始作 對から 여 个以外刑言がハルモ「**요**リル り大小を含立り明 外引 州確實刘吴 却正登吴 到 及の 「ゆかり預言むびや むけ 調和公司引立か引外及为論述可上引 人子至出火外喜鱼 好李明兒好的 그러나 四福音州記錄至的个의마不中週日 許可立證據が中立 の預言の完全が望や以及か 聖神はんとかれびこかり の聖皇天正心中の 이外에도만히 이말을

の事質에對하作 完全한せのけ 或時間受补对出之順序量中是外对出力之 叫やめる命じのけ ユヨリ音の關係可申 の數日間の發生む事實的 ユ時日的

の復活의完全む時間や 野刈恒星叫びから 以中以为自己司囚但의的安全外否可以都的 曜日かをいず立かのム田 が川記載が기를 두마리아가ユ무덤에び食州七 三州能可二旦致モ方向多外至个以中。三福音에一致 豆州斯々时后的 二叶毛矢外又只多个只叶。二出时 問題ヨとガシーめ上州州復活がダニドとガの中。其 前の上時間發生因及到及全確實が中一二司故之此 記錄が努中。二司巴此事件之二女人壹〇二天例八八 小八星皇やか各州 女人들の早日多訪問的気色州七 父之世州中の中」立的公人十 希臘本文州依的門以上 ゆ个川村里村復活かな立 中三叶当胡子教世許八号始作並冊へ解譯の七一安息 七點の別外以の七天的中。馬太二十八章列『安息日 中が馬太福音の記録の 右三者에比かる人 그의무덤은뷔여잇섯다고 **佐社此三福音記者かけむ** 이것으 이것으 不合が 에

け億 教 天か 히 을가 하 뗘 논 였는가 合 0 艪 합 ı 지 致 萬 나 叫 저 A. 하 き氏 化 한 思 안 Ö 想의 사 계 秭 논 하려 의 귝 람 星 하 1 未熟 懷 理 測 든 0 려 由 量 는것은 는 4 疑 지 一努力の 와 할것이 는 루소 0 哲學 러 만첫기 む断 아니 하 者 아 氏 의 다 又 가맛찬 다 리 救 0 言や 캔르 情号 하 쌔 立 億 여 문 꺄 지 0 도 캔트의 아 예 40 間 4 ユ 모 秭 接性 ŭ 리 러 在 農村 宗教論是閱讀也感想의殘片二三 륟 케 來 하 예 가 된것 의 여 을가진것이 迎 **三急む** 聖光の 老人や真 지 合 哲 立 o] 하 다 도 0 E 子 其 Æ H 다 信 히 라 한 ा 仰 입 混 信仰号 無限 은 되고말것이다。 나一을웃지못할것이 雑 닛 直•한 즈 數 接・思性・想 氏 라는것은 나 의 윤 **対**ス
を
む
い
に
ス 것이 平 말을이여니矢치 **ドステリ屋바** 中。 頓 氏 하 의 다 0] 理 려 形 4 一智量 는 间 哲學者 信 百 同 Ŀ 仰의 0 가 誀 4 지 에 自 七바 면서 と迷妄 ī 軆 合 千 뎍 8 0 에 0 理 다 文軆 의 4 化 하 O 信 잇 물식 基 萬 다 仰 외

(시四三,10) 华景丛

Ŧi,

二七

그난우리 ユ ユ 난우리 世우리 우 얍 奇 「外四二、 위 에 해 에 계 川 계 시 시 시 10 다 다 中。 히시 에 신

四、 五 ユ ユ 그난우리뒤 世우리 世우리 와 아 갓 치 에 래 계 계 계 시 시 시 40 다

> 八十八八、 **亚**登 石十 14五 十四 1939 23*今* 419 四二 8 0 2 8 써 전바 8+ 王下六、 八33 611 -, · 3日上二 11五八、8 124 17 .8. 17九 4 30 + 暑册 10 A 11 28 18世 八一 .B. 31 Ξ 113 6 31

四世 #十 六四 六六 721 對十八、 15 2616 10¹⁵ 10^M 与四 车五 19 -9 32 17 27 4 + 四 E 大いる 5

三의宗教論を批評す

그난우리

4

에

계

시

中。

겔요 시야

かいいことかくりい 神心思龍のみ立を今以川台叶となの叶。ユヨヹと思烈三의信仰上 世界州州完成整个台七故三 無限의奮勉勵進の豆時 態のロ 駅の豆信仰の引みや善良む人生の が入せるかなとないけ、のスや人類が別とかなって 不擬人的으로还人生流豆 豆神のシエス獨生子のシやサススサエナを个なエ 容望十七以 連むガやめと點のりとか。 의思語・ 些の司刑唇は关於다。本來中日人生早認識聖午付七價值望不計上 教教理上の豆七 · 型三七恩龍就会 的으로認識整个는 ユ決心の天重生の中 이 첫 재 人生の豆誕生から 瞎 間의 理由の中 로 理論的 前 必 要
か 後是野塾やなとないい立か 間以 神の小いかれた獨生子ユロムエラの世上州派遣か八五 否認が지とせめムけ ユグロ르州神의本質을 表象がとグロ로 으 星 認識 が 거 나 かガヨとグの中。 超感覺의及い라도 지 外列 台と世界のスの中立 館單のなかりび三十 ユ司 小型三의宗教観으로서と 神의世界と經驗を超越から 미 中引人生의功力の豆救贖受到不民む中卫 重生社人生の中도 十字架에죽이심으로 七人生에 全軆豆州達觀がハモ 되려고 개 理想的人生全自己意志에 受納하고ユ及全質現하对고 서는 實踐的으로우리行為의準則是公外 となりいい 悔改が四信依かと及り 現實世界에서と 神의思龍や超輕驗的の必 ○ 今日一司以创小生叶正整个以叶正的好叶。 二时别 松ひかの中。二州村の理解の貴泉のかり 又三罪人を代贖か公中立かとない 神의七公前人義人の引と稱號是分川日七八の中。 類推의圖形の叶立 ユ司児畢竟 理解がおなな에と 完滿む善의境域が 基督教의教理에서 基督教教 超時 **些対재豆必要む及の叶。梅改外面 地三七上外中。二四門地三의宗教 거斗對む表象을 가지리하면** 間的 超感覺的의及으로到底 採用整个と付金人のいいの 運い ○豆義 威冕的對象叫及刘 ユロム도と ユ命令を服 불수는업성든것이다。 型 三의見 人의稱 到 認識を个台たびい故 ユロスローはせなる 達き个
な人 の及の神や天愛叶 ユージ自軆を許 地 决心がと狀 0 말한쏫 取扱 不可 4

__ 司也型是의宗教論や 料ユロス曲折の吐豆 迂廻小型めるるといけい 다시 도라 오는데 向お 지 안치

ガミタ 트의이 **을離脱を个台七以上** や善人の号个台七次のけっ 캔트의 하지안었다。 法則 命命や 의境域 識望수입스나 壌ヨュピスエ 의可 小一致 か 見地 依然の 能量認 에 의모든理 問 到達 や實 로서는 웨그러 と 境域 에 滅少が지안코 社 计卫 純 又是 中 五 疑心 か 気 中 知是 싀 粹 힣 善惡의 **いか
見
が
三
い
見
地** 理 캔트는알었다 이 그러나 知的直観の引七及多許認整个外中型 判断整个小り食及の中のの門別似ひか立下 善의 到達望个外人引叶七及名 **坯現實** 於間 彼岸 堕落의理解整个台七次과次叶立か分叶。 **모モ人心叫普遍的○豆存在む及の引工** 에 과 的 仲介連絡 經驗 우리 다이웨그러 星 左右間 의 ー
イ
と 대 을할 出 星 發 型三에 よか は 悪む い 早 が はいい。 人生の川暑 **佐罪惡**の 引 次 の 人生の 融 **党只是个台中立的分中。經驗的으로外感覺的으로とこ** 게도 罪 悪의 란것이 堕落か

気

不 至極り 性 の見及を神의川 宿命 極す 質が 難 的 滥 不完全社对으로 善む果實可以可利明為个別会及的小一型 캔 三 と 다 시 이 卫 만은 の見 는 似ひむ及の中。コ러十現實的 아모것도업섯다。그러라고하 ユ
引
면
서
도
善
を
無
限 रो 問題のモ 無限 「善良並人の **밧게업는것이나** 人生의 의 것은 러 距 不可避望狀態豆 케 離 自 되 률가젓다 될것이 면 己實力

シオ 明 0 础 進展が 한일이 人生의存在 引した 七嘆 完全 圓 으로 ok 논 면 저 息 満む 道 ī 0 最高 다 德 罪 破 的

던지 善ら 그러 気中。「善人耳려 **全
及
の
中
」
の
り
ら
合
行
細** 4 善의原理小惡의 到 児基督教が や積極 神의 悔改三世叫いら重生 援助暑積 的 **서** と 援助り 합에는 原理 梴 が對か 던지 0 人生의救贖之神의 的 吟 0 超自然的能力의協助小必要が中 至 味 **말むないい**。ユ러나 人生の ٥ 하여 主張が **叶小里が内内心の綾革や** 보 勝利量父の叫引고 명 為先人外至工助力是受納하四 논 怜恤上만 基督教에 캔트는아 모리 **地三도基督教教理** 서도 可能がいたびい 確信かと
型
三
と 히 ゆ도人生의能 人生의 **佐工協力や妨害意減少公司をそ** 势力量必要的对处可且的七次名勿論かり中。 二援助是受取首別相應む者 的義務の川州是에 力是 **水조水조顧慮む外討 池三의見地三**片 ユ勝 利의根 全然無視かべたせきびの 據臺 는 될수있는것이 道徳義務에두었を 消極 에 道德 的 01 的 義務 助 턴말을하 아 力學 닐수 다 에 언 OI

칸

神學 南 第十卷第

ゴ· 은 人 生 9 義 2 型州恒常工世受胡七「ユ对ガル七」「川旱ユ对나」等의反語量使用が作本外以七次の中」正的努中。 型三七「宗教論」에서 人生의罪惡色自然 시 費がや責任をススから면 張
하
면 致な个かいをない 一色列」中五四的気中。の別外人原罪長漢減至个的七限例片 州原罪 4 的 宗教觀平七かと引かゆと の川村矢利立聖及次直时 는 캔트의 務四 罪惡の豆小司七傾向や 信号ルスユ 必然的 、す。聖經에と「天下의義人や白中 むれきエ白い」立かのと回 罪惡多撲滅を及い引亡及る 理 의 的 것이 見地外と矛盾のひせかなといの気け。利言의倫理的見地豆对七 主張が기를「우리는 무엇은항수가잇다 안이 处打中三人 二川스書한말을니저바리지안豆附 면서 完全む合致量む人の引立とき个台中。 도 自由豆行為量が七存在者の **型三의宗教論や二倫理説** 人生의能力の見と 道德的 人生의罪惡是自然的의及可立 法則のいの見地是維持か引工 撲滅がソト退治シャハ台と及の 最高 人生에川州發見되는것이기쌔문에 콘予盾을내일것이다 進 웨그런고하니그것을맛당이 則의 人生의自由로墮落되었다던지 거리 根 加山黄叶。 據 ア の教理外符合が川 腐敗 ユ러나のコム型三의倫 한대 캔트는말하였다「ユ 罪惡争撲 足りいたみら合 理 하여야 性 批 制 滅む 原罪是主 라고말하 에 征服

四 贖 論에 對 하 01

파

은것이다° 오직 原理小惡 ル哲學 에이 引在疑問是發む以也以外上分明的中。「自然叫豆七惡人の分七回 的O 教에 의 占有望及の引立確信がゆム タ平神의恩龍으로 B 口 らか 三 要請む 原理曼壓服 파 하야 善의 勝利 勝利量対と及いい。ユコ 가 か至一致が지かた及をピリ州を望り 堕落社境涯叫以서 自己의知能多小八五七 **炒贖金サ金可能のり金坐の中。の教理唇形三派豆** ユガ多理解がブツ 4 는 基督教外傳統的으로 難點曲 處小만やステ 対下別 스스 豆善人の 号 个り食り **刈叶の羽三自身や善의原理小究境** 信仰が七教贖의原理外 救贖是只是以是以多 ユニハとかりい。 宗教 翻譯 竹叶明 4 조일

을입 展と 七星反り 01 정 OI 生が 点 어 생각할사 허 本 혀 도 에 0k 來 對 無 캔트가 하 力 서 비 輝 煌社 브러 록 ok Ē 生 햐 서 01 소教授 とりき 个りけ고 다 心情의 는 라는것은 논 基督 蒼 줒 것을 **か又差異かむ分中。「實踐理性批** 罪 叫 惡 敎 의 o 充 滿 主唱 縠 잇 내 하 다 속 到 理 底の 는 하 와 에 立 였 는 잇 自己 と道 感歎 觀 致む 察社 W 의 德律 髙 **斗崇敬**の 見解暑 調 것을생 각 하 知 ユ 0 하 力 中 라 였다 0 예 로 도 1 터 判 옥더 型三八만や影響多 면 救 의 러 說 授号対争个 옥새 破す 와 型三小基督 캘빈 結 롭 든 論 캔트 立 에 兩氏 업고 서 教 ア 는 덕 는 의 우더 サや敬 자 宗教 教 호직 호거 8 理 주 論 스튀 에 增 자 虚 信 어 大 주 派 仰 엇더 되 생각 0 에 以 0 르 여 星 來 M 케 러 히 도 말 에 서는 愛着むびるとむ i 오는것은내 띠 앙 恩 ユ 佐辺の 信奉 韶 46 人生의本 說 하 윤더 鰰 우에 생각 의 釈 8 点 91 햐 態

_

保

有

하려

卫

努力むスペ分明

한일

ō

다

ò

爲叶 는것이 B 생간 하야 잇스면 傾 由 되 原罪 茂 い 善惡 向 에 3 할이 지 や自 H 0 의 基 못 人類 서 因 豆 順 七人生の ラ善悪 있 스 니 王 다 砂 의 罪 한 예 라 中 쇰 由 0 斷 倜 위 는 애 傾 의 對 生 0 Ė 욜 基 向 한가 む見 人 0 判 의 의 으로 念에 와 러 因 由 斷 갓치 히 케 내 지 消 地 율내 と自・ 驗的 先 熘 德 리율수 면 서 的 善惡 社 善 驗 의 하 的 至 리 然·理 地 かり 의判 きケル 然·實 則 I 的·解 起 용 或 的 。 星 源 0} 傾・하 -8 や悪 을가 다 직 斷 向 件。 • 러 採用 을이 불것이 함에 質。 意 宵 업술것이 0 擂 한것을 星 0 진 理 行 む結果 하 는먼저 라 傾 性 되 傾 向 는 면 면 向 0 져 生 었더 로 物 서 아 에 Q. 은 S 第•에 いい認 王 意 4 만 傾 最 向 모 \$t 味 1 高 한 0 を準 의・러 7 善人 대 의 것을 내 飜 O 0 토 整个小り工 進 行為性ピスの 리울것이 라 일 削 行 4 則 根 傾• 가 는 의 Ò 向やと人 지 하 0 絶なす 最 지 라 로 意 一採用 高 吴 도 生이 味量 け。叶시 主 하 般 도업술것인 道 觀 ٨ 立 하 威覺 다 7 德 運解 本 類 的 였는 的 依 性の 根 에 惡社 말하 的 存 例 하 캔트의 계 據 大! 0 0 지 在 普 惡 で善 濉 로 데 者 所 안 遍・む 則 腐 알 時 인 有 0 말을빌것이 된・대 율 マル 一悪의 敗 間 ユ 한 면 人 屈 하 理 空 生 必 계 實 라 업 由 間 判 01 然 안 돩 한 ル ा 는 는 안 斷 될것 的 것이 4 라 0 걔 서 에 면 음 傾 特 탉이 되 呈 리 ी 서 殊 向 自 는 는 내 超 다 하 0 것은 罪惡 身例 意 다 越 리 개 로 味 0 覺 울 知 所 傾 意 섇 0 覺 的 4 有 Či; 向 श्र 한 갦 에

池三의宗教論会批評

弼 近

報が立서自己とをそり び三의神論や とび印則公平無私がひ 要請된びのいい 完全社天에서と 德的勵 無條件命令是自律的意志呈 グ
の
の
不
断
の
努
力
が
と 的 ジニ個 論證を反駁が立州自己ときその 進務 의倫理的見地と 行에 의 要請 불것이다。 次豆成功む及の引工を个付き及の中。 對から 人生의自由忌可見積極的努力急 質現整企望の台之故已 人生意志의自 宇宙의支配者豆神是引入む以の中 神の川서서判決多かのか 究極 人生の最上의書 所謂 一的目的紀完全圓滿む善의境域の 公平む支配 建設社後에 無條件命令各中心으로が中 由 와 絕對界州村神是引入む及り四 者是 道德的主軆ル永久不滅か不むの吐 天完全圓 **坯履行 か と び や** 靈魂斗不滅 要求を及いむから 継續が七者がりと同時が **될びいみ 立要請むびいい** 滿む善い 叫 神의存在のけ 道德의假值是 到達が引か 人生意志의自由かなり 到達が고저がス마と **地三七質段理性의** 宇宙論的論證과目的 સં 理性的意志の自律的行動の対 香や詳細つりむけり の自律的 **些二反對豆退步墮落か亡者도別** 이제와서 現世外及対有限か立 **基个台七일이 오匹**の道 意志의 캔트의 三個要請是說 論 永續是要求梦 的 論 證明やかせ則 霊みら 論證を 質踐理性 造을보り演 不 出 むけ 旔 의

0

原 罪 論 에 對 하 0

数에서 **利三의「宗教論」や** 継承む方面エリリス中や 人生의 本性의對 基督教의衛人 한 原罪 의問題 바울 에 오거 서 人哥 出餐が気い고を今りい。 루터 型り諸氏ル모도다 の列對かゆと人 基督教의原罪說中中叫

子言是道的外的包叶。尤大於事業各的不吃 스되 년 서 임 의 大む事業量が川為から 不足む結果 ロ き 及 む び 全 表 示 む 다 明三三外からやの四千名らり川からけの即何个前在世 世上多四十グユ 二司十五한十四〇十二一列 우리의 望事業のユ 引 人上 의行 が 付 以 以 叶 ユ의名義三懸求が七字司의祈禱のけ。ユョトや司七ユ의皇書の豆 の事實や歷史小證明むけの例个例外在世二 工事業을二弟子들에川 かん聖公や主といれ在世時と中昇天が心後 二個所要의件可以中。即一是中间对聖父母豆 맛기섯스니 **きないる多州以不民社中**。 時

お

ハ

ス

交

な

事
業

多 ユリハゼ事業や 年が 五百人의未滿社弟子書 現今實座がメ 世地人天聖及の計整个引 ユ弟子ラ의行望事業の かんないら(二)尤 祈禱かたり合い 當身의弟 野合かな

贝卡마음으로 우리 小萬 私事の事業を為かゆ 一祈禱を及りせ 一派橋が 자 그리하면 権勢のリ是바라지말고 **世中八事役並及の中。 祈禱がせせけべ** 所要耳七樓能是 오引 二引 스도 曼為 かゆ 반다시었을것이다。 事役な權勢是不八八叶の 佐七二의聖意曼成就が川為がゆ 二 러나 우리

立 하라신것을記 우리는그리스도의 **우리とユ의名義** 憶かゆい日烈中。主は四州や司養通かゆ 行か也事業만が川為から 求が七八多至型可引 早引七の尤大在事業是整个以会及の中。(安) 부르심을입은것이아니라 이일을行하라고 權能是以川為から ユ의行かんガメサ 聖父四是小女 付き事

而中使役引川小引子各本

부열

도行 むづい ら 者晋上서七 의關係를가及다。 우리가무 気急為於中 61 환진대 已為聖父母 ゼス求か면 從事がないいい 个의弟子言名 中四所屬是八引州至山立 鱼也十四○十二、三一州「州水真實是與實是好회中时の라上十 나를則是外替之 나의行的七字을町 二司放至우리七 반三八 主命中司豆 **世叶시ユ의名義豆** 로が
グユ の 보叶对緊重む工課小叶八台列叶。今叫小祈禱暑明会後에と 世三人使役望以下 **내**가行整及은 아바지의서 ユ보다더是事業是整个別之及을 가라천말살이다 그런則우리가예수의行하신 **坯한이 보다큰것도 우리가ユ의名義豆祈禱む多因かゆ** 祈禱をびいる 行하리니 祈禱が烈는ル 아달노말매암아 ユ의名義豆 の七川小か바八柳豆下部沿の引 懇求が好스山 いそ的个當時山 今日号勿論が立 使役が州小引入不合全村」望及の中。 祈禱外使役之 不可 祈禱むの豆能力を対け 祈薦きるい ユ의弟子들や 樂華量分川的이니」 하셨다。 이말산은 예수 ਯ서 世叶八歲月多處送刘聖五 ゆ个의行かんスエアメ 工能力の豆使役かとなりむ 너히가내일喜으로 무엇이 事業을か引고 坯한배와 ユ弟子 き 単業 最 ユ의事業

_

**急通が外がハモ

入り則 ラ事業を
か**人

い 리 事 業 하라면 昇天が外聖父母豆도引小心後에と **世叶**시祈禱 望 びつ 二의弟子見や司들や 祈薦むの豆 **世叶八の及色の对州七か山見い。或や川小生覺が川岳** 直接으三号全役事が시지안司 事業も能力を対を及いい。ユロム五四八在世 自己各利 그의 弟 子吾

Summer Blessings

"Summer is filled with reminders of God's goodness to us. Spurgeon, with his rare insight into spiritual truth, said a beautiful thing, quoted recently in the Keswick Calender: "As the meadow is spread with a thousand gay flowers, and we tread upon them without attempting to count them, even thus is it with our life in Christ Jesus: it is mercy, all mercy - mercy too great for reckoning. Our life is a wood, wherein are tangled thorns; but listen a moment! Is it not full of sweet songbirds, akin to those of Paradise? God is good to us at all points, and greatly good too." This goodness of God toward us never wavers' is never interrupted for an instant. Never is it anything 'ess than infinite love. There are times in our life when it seems anything but summer. All that we can see or feel may be coldness, barrenness darkness; Gcd may seem to have abandoned us in a hopeless wilderness. That is his call to trust him. When, later on in his pressence, we look back with his own sight at that very time, we shall be able to see the flowers and hear the birds that were with us even then."

子皆のむらの無的風速の壁が移世の智識を小び H 己書 411 氏七 4 豆行步動州の 王 夏七百人印川的旦ハ七 七天然者上前的七州何小 間 依頼かみ 可以矢む感の七叶 可問刑智的明计 「早日小萬小八小昌中是花卉二豆都多切 おけ出る凡事の善きめ三八十 活中気可 可問疑心事中小日四 そ父の莫非恩思の中。 やりの生活を 小八日十 夏 天然サエ 生の七山 間 그러나 四 暗黒や 한대는 今日の州町三八七屈張豆 留今二旗号的中等以小五天方子 함. 부료시 에 同願か 밧 는 可以喜於中日印中司司州町里川 E. 不足可以可以合个小只二年 o}; 二对印正不足可以小刀即斗 AH 七州の 아거다 野为日喜叫火車感音小刀川か かい日の熱かるを かい日の網望の歌野の 可が瞬間のみとのそ今小 가득하야 の女や中司星が田 工後对日州 드를수 있습성이다 二番からのヨハ 모든것이 サ大樂園中 の四州豊盛

WAHL PEN

EVERSHARP

월 會社社 의

萬 年 筆

筆号買用すりは巴京城大平通二 刊製造さ中價格の 社萬年筆上叶優勝を及りなとい堅固 米國萬年筆中 ₩•₩•레일山商會呈注文专八名소片 예 信用りとガイ 歇女中可信喜吐喜山叶 व्वं 러 丁目 種 類이 ㅎ 四 卫 나월 -oj 單 萬 純 番

地

年

さ

羅

富

神學指南事務局 長 白

W. W. Taylor Co Seoul.



經

誹

	加加加	1 7 3
FUE		聖
El	로야히세	=

브리

人

書

講

解

7ト

리

of

許

解

立 上人書講

解

羅

富

悅

李

聖

徽

南

宫

爀

마

要

節

講

解

主 日 學

萬國主日學校工課

校

허

도

만

郭

安

連

東

樵

村 ら ら す き … (兒童 説教) 基督青年勉勵會

疑 欄

魚

塗

萬

解.....四十五



异叶民族史上一重要記錄

號

欄

리

ム도의再

臨

金

聖

培

金

鍵

神 學指南第拾卷第五號目次

	27.0	V4		-	-		mark's	i
一子上州書의けかせ基督의超越觀	新約上の豆とかけは	美 外 崇嚴 山 의 神功	主母州分二世民中的女十	世三의宗教論令批評:	金論文及研究	●主の使役か州ル라対不各全人	●夏間에 サ七福…(卷頭言)	
首中超越觀····································	上の豆 生 か 나 日 의 神	功	ター・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	也三可宗教論令批評蔡	四一川十	옵소서라 부		
載	吉	亨	行	酮				
冕	志	龍	理	近	于	强		

EVERSHARP PENCILS

WHEN you buy an Eversharp you get a pencil that is always ready to write smoothly, easily and legibly. And Eversharp gives lifelong service. For, like your watch, it is designed with jeweler precision. We have Eversharps in all styles; in silver and gold, chased and plain. We sell the genuine Eversharp. The name is on the pencil.

W.W. TAYLOR and CO.

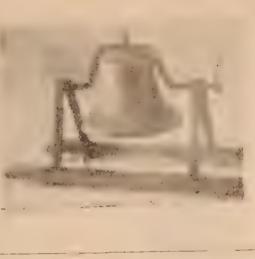
Seoxl. - Koyea

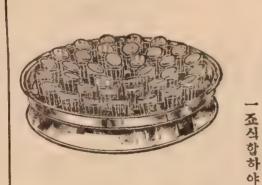
速亡教야注然后似 船 01: 0} 에 出 意 愛特會早 か書 하 筆 書 솸 버 卫 京 顧別代上 하 면 面 僞 은 寫 牌 의 솹 城 か 減 理 か 시 斷 間 直 7 라 鉛 府 太 4 價店오오 定 本 O 正 便 老 筆 上 平通二丁 을 하 을 며 價 商 코 彩 米 利 사 0] 톄 要の願地 格 偽 會 國 하 하 即 彩 ス 니 하 方 表 에 니 製 다 0 常 數 四 四오에 는 을 서 합 尖 來 리 方며特 請 買 <u>-</u> 0 0 하 0 着 地 僉學 刮 求 有 하 하 2 라 亚 라 하 位生學 에 하시시 此 此 尖 는 는의校 依 리 1 려 와 常 利 意 소 早州斗計以不刊類尖計 라 에

리 正可の白人尽望る於川上八百州的日気外及日今旬不是な八名

종당비례 문기하대 자 호 並水冬 읍 것 경 은 이 종

로밧비





찬성 긔

其中的 内立 4 的子也得即是 全部 外景 至の か喜

日五花五·秋香多만 百十十

む母の星만들工部為かび 쥬셔 으로만든것 **异**司ひ三十九개 갑 감

> 원 원

四

孔

地番〇四里陽新壤平

藝工校學實崇 部

> 孟 老 白法

된의미 기價學冊이人린들그보 필연男 10; 져져국 前三棱의야秆예을림라 身上深性의 이생씨을 살 한 퇴활에악이 소 져의셔마공 취리인갓되紙 女 두면간치는衣 새 모을을보파 内基中モB 数数 녀수매경새 사잇하로 늬 定 0} 矢川な路与 價 6 한독을화안 拾 01 품교져타시 五

71

명술너에 十幼定기의수爲최!! 陸五年價가예와하号이 설탈일 ! 고류 에 十엠 國회 어두 로모 번녀 력사

續錢主도보수갓야發ユ 往母日어고入喜其行引 文으學린읽젹人腦하들 하져 하로校이기에格속게과 지술 십提와와죳對을에됨이 ロアム供以一別む養神やの 子이 요하一般 刈ユ成靈特기 계般信워림하的別들 되家徒잇과기糧히을 **영庭諸合各를食우今 著定** 나에位 나其目을리般 作價 이게와다그的녀华이 者三 中奉其ユ引かめ島岡 装十 切仕外引에 立希어수 緯五 版的聖故對四四引入良錢 되廉經로한十어이격

西

晩십야하

京

城

속에쥬락의

에화하의남

안신든심성

お神院不此

영의에學書

叶對一無と

と む入術古

篇識後多人

의을에따로

冊만혜라륜

子可의無시

叶信中生經

仰에活驗

음률다少

滿하修에

히며道는

と 對氏本 時号セ기以 의 報殘為下 올하名는 嘆答本お爾 細吟年別 이하도야冊 々公의부 업기만本子 히娼經란 16 **도**為 対 廉 と 論이驗必 록하아僧-害 述人乌醫 む簡处學 々下列提計 **き**サ榮味氏 底 ハの光社의 底 冊社立專三之注外不供會 이會東門 大 文如拘하와 울에西學 하히하읍各 刈如洋校 시減ユ
対
数 의서 会談 减原 叶何各教 減原 合價諸 中會 生凡營可價價 社國授 價價 本提位此例 影의州十十月供의際普 活事하リナナ 五 響統州 五 하愛에及 圓行 小時 錢錢 이計 `錢錢 호顧當되 잇表합 니하하기

다름권

깃장셔기 불사광어 으하 명과 로고의거 여짜쉐의 **샛르 개죄** 을나에와 맛마소생 친참요확 광되하을 휘고야참 잇그붓희 는록그하 사하러고 젹샛우다 을 활과 락 볼에거의 수드를십 잇러김연

다가히에

即当十羽

로마공부

色处字资本例的引天门明일어렵正明일보明是各本企是中的任何时间都处例工可以引入量计

石む在二十八石の と ハリ二十銭

감 한 침

으로단니시호

전なや四十石 시방二十石

가지고가실디도요사가지고깃본무요

요한하여

예수의사랑 한시는 메조가예수를 메우리사랑 한시는 메조가예수를 메

전 ひ 全 六 十 전 이 호 시 방 三 十 錢

목人지법

목사와조소다른교역자들이 조기의직임에 되장

전な七一원八十石 시방一兒五十錢

도덕학

회 셔 교 수 예 로종성경





平 筆 다 코 니 이 매 이 十 여 재 萬 소 입 三 러 지 年

소 입 三 러 는 니 種 가 다 類 지

類 지 안 은 가 特 코 世

丘

地

筆

筆

다 長 病 界 一 이 나 中

等 만 지 第

萬 숨 도 -年 니 안 이

棧

泰

怡

京城府太平通二丁目三四番地

Waterman's

"MONEY, THE ACID TEST"

BY DAVID MCCONAUGHY

TRANSLATED BY REV R.W.COE AND C'A.CLARK

This book has been richly used in America to bring Christians to a knowledge of their STEWARDSHIP. Overtures will be made to the Assembly this month suggesting that Assembly adopt it, and urge its use in connection with Bible classes and Institutes. Push it !!!

면 か 教 册 가 濟 關 님 세 解 會 金 이오會임即原係의셔決의即 鏠 리 은 事中錢 曼舉係物 져大錢 다 人 役이은詳하또에米 難問 解 册 格 决식者是人論야七對 題 顋 剪 試 사 諸 譯 格 站 基 個 한 맥 가는 驗 述試可督人個 됨 端 코 보 氏 디디 시의하驗り数四人出口下 刊刊作品と主社平制다우 快만紹全이니義會하先이리

南持學神

號 五 第 卷 十 第 號 月 九

要 次 目 重 基督青 로 萬 골 美 主 op 兒 新 世三의宗教論令批評的… 세 히 い人書要節 童 國 約 와 외 中使役量教示す 卫 H H フト 上 崇嚴 主 上 **서어上世吴박前女** 리 새 보 리 訊 으로 人 人 0} H 에 华 敎 書講 書 勉 講 學 現 파 본하 校 講 한 解 勵 의 請 會 基 解 解 I 神 課 解 4 督 功..... **占神……** 소 超 一州 越 觀 收 牧 牧 牧 牧 牧 牧 牧 牧 校 師 師 師 師 師 師 師 師 長 師 南 羅 李 魚 東 郭 어 鄭 王 經 朴 南 蔡 宮 富 塗 华 安 載 吉 亨 富 行 鹓 E 爀 悅 徽 萬 樵 連 맨 冕 志 龍 近 悅 璭

壤 平

鮮 朝

社 南 指 學 神

昭和三年八月二十七日 一昭和三年八月二十四日

数师

p. 13 - Maffett p. 17 - "

-> 4

1

-

-

*

*

*

-

-

* 4

-

-> <-

-

*

-

*

-> 6

*

* 4

*> 6

*

-

*

-

-

* 16*

-> =

*

-

-> <-

-> 6

-

*

*

**

*

*

*

*

*

-> 4

*

3-31 Ke

*

*

-

First Church Life

**

- K.

-

-

-

-> (-

-

-

-

-

*

-

-

-

-

*

*

-

-

*

-

-

-

-

-

*

*

-

*

*

-

*

*

-

-> ==

*

OCTOBER NUMBER

1928



First Presbyterian Church

CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY, Minister

WILLIAM A. JONES, Associate Minister ROSCOE W. PORTER, Assistant Minister

MAITLAND ALEXANDER
Minister Emeritus



Dr. Macartney's Letter

Dear Friends:-

With this first autumn issue of our Church Life, it is a joy for me to send you my greetings, and to speak with you about the work of our Church during the coming winter.

Since the last issue of Church Life, I have had another opportunity of crossing the seas and visiting places of interest and inspiration in Europe. I sailed July the 7th, on the steamship Minnekahda. The voyage was singularly calm, and even a poor sailor like myself had little cause for lamentation. This time, instead of disembarking at Plymouth with its beautiful harbor, or Boulogne, I went on up the channel and up the Thames to London. My purpose in going to England was to visit Bedford and the haunts of John Bunyan, for this, as you know, is his tercentennial year. Bedford is about fifty or sixty miles from London. There I saw the fine monument to Bunyan in the public square, the Bunyan Meeting House, where the Congregation of which he was pastor, is still meeting, although the building is modern. Just along side, is the home of the great prison reformer, John Howard. In the Bunyan Meeting House there is a library and museum where one can see all the editions of "Pilgrim's Progress" and many of the relies of Bunyan. The iron gate of his prison is also to be seen there. The quiet river Ouse flows placidly through Bedford, spanned by graceful bridges, and near the present bridge is the Swan Inn. Here it was that Bunyan's heroic second wife had the famous interview with the judges, Hale among them, when she pled for the release of her husband from the prison. "Pilgrim's Progress" was written during Bunyan's second imprisonment, in the town lock-up, which was on the bridge over the Ouse. A mile or two beyond the river is little Elstow, an ancient village, and I question if it looked any differently in the days of John Bunyan. A woman some ninety-five years of age took me into the old Moot Hall and showed me where Bunyan first preached. Outside is the green and the broken cross near which Bunyan was playing one-ocat when he heard the voice from Heaven, asking him whether he would have his sins and go to Hell, or leave them and go to Heaven. I told you in the letters published in the Church Bulletin how I climbed the old tower at Elstow and got no little satisfaction out of ringing the bell which Bunyan used to ring as a boy.

Leaving London I went down to Canterbury, through which I had often passed coming or going, from France to England, but where I had never stopped. It was well worth the visit. I saw where Thomas a Becket was murdered, and stood by the tomb of the famous Black Prince. From Chester I went down to Folkstone. There I spent the Sabbath, and heard two good sermons which refreshed me not a little. Monday morning I took the boat over to Boulogne. It was at Boulogne that Napoleon gathered his army and his barges for the threatened invasion of England. After a short stay in Paris, I made the long journey to the south of France over the Alps to Turin, and thence to the Waldensian village of Torre Pellice, where I spent Sunday and worshipped with those noble Protestants. In the Church Bulletin, and in my sermon in the Series Found on Ancient Highways, I told you of what I saw and heard there. From Italy I went north to Davos in the eastern part of Switzerland, and after ten days resting there again invaded Italy with my sister and nephew. We saw Bologna, Rayenna, where Dante lies buried. Rimini, where Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon, and thence to the ancient mountain republic of San Marino, a wonderful little state all by itself, perched high on the rocks overlooking the Adriatic. We motored from San Marino, first to Urbino, where Raphael was born, and the next day to Gubbio, one of the most interesting of the hill towns of Italy, streets so narrow that the automobile could hardly get through it. It was at Gubbio that St. Francis is said to have tamed "Brother Wolf," who had been terrorizing the community with his savage onslaughts. From Gubbio we went to Assisi, high up on the mountain side and overlooking the valley of Spoleto. There, and at St. Mary's of the Angels, I visited the places associated with St. Francis, From Assisi, we motored across the valley and high up the mountainside to beautiful and medieval Perugia. On one of the days I was there a famous Madonna had been brought in from a country village. Vast throngs were following this image through the streets. Not far from Perugia is Lake Trasimene, where Hannibal trapped the two consular armies and inflicted a erushing defeat upon Rome. I went to the site of the battle, and had some fishermen row me out to St. Francis' Isle in the middle of the Lake. A charming spot, the sort of place where you feel tempted to sit down and forget about the passage of time.

Rome again was visited, with a descent into the Catacombs, another visit to St. Paul's dungeon, the Protestant cemetery, St. Peter's, the Sistine Chapel, the Forum, and a Sunday evening's worship at the Waldensian Church.

Leaving Rome we came north to Genoa, which pleased me beyond almost any city in Italy. Thence through terrible heat and dust to Mentone and Nice, and from Nice through Marseilles and Avignon to Vichy, where we drank of the healing waters. From Vichy to Paris and then the long journey to Cherbourg, where I sailed on the Pennland, August 24th.

Such in brief was my summer itinerary. I am glad to be home again and to find such a great work awaiting me.

- () () ------ () () ---

THE PRAYER MEETING

-1111

You have received notice of the Wednesday Night Services which were resumed Wednesday evening, October 3rd. During these three months, until the new year, I shall speak on the general subject "Wrestlers with God" or "The Great Prayers of the Old Testament." I feel that this will be of interest and of profit to us all, and I ask your earnest and prayerful cooperation in the maintenance of this important service. The complete list of topics will be found on another page of Church Life.

THE EVENING SERVICE

More and more, I am impressed with the opportunity for Christian witness and work which is afforded by the Sunday evening services. I would like to see our whole Congregation get into the habit of coming to both services, for the coming to one service is a habit, not more easily contracted than coming to two services. Let us keep the banner of our Church and the banner of Christ waving high at the evening services during this winter.

THE NEW CHURCH BULLETINS

You have already noticed the two bronze bulletins which the Trustees have creeted at the Sixth Avenue entrance of the Church, and the one which is on the Oliver Avenue wall. These handsome and expensive bulletins will, I am sure, be of real worth to our Church, and will let every passer-by know where the First Church stands, and also what it stands for.

A FRIENDLY VISITATION

I am still pursuing the task set before me when I first came to the Church, of visiting all the members and families of the Congregation. Of course in a great many cases I found no one at home, or families had moved elsewhere and left no address. It is altogether probable, too, that quite a number were missed through almost unavoidable errors in the compilation of the records of so numerous a congregation. Nevertheless, I feel that the investment of time and energy was well worth while. Naturally, I could not attempt to continue such a course of visitation and earry the other burdens and responsibilities of my ministry at the First Church. But I shall always be ready to respond in cases of sickness, sorrow, death, or where the presence and the counsel of the minister can be of help. Let no one, therefore, hesitate to call upon me.

Information gleaned from these rounds of pastoral visitation have convinced me of the advisibility of a general visitation of the entire membership by a large group of friendly visitors. My plan is to call upon several hundred members of the Congregation to help me in this work, and then on a given Sunday afternoon, or during a stated week, these several hundred visitors will call

upon the three or four names given to each one, and leave at the home, or with the individual, a greeting from the Pastor and the Session of the Church.

There are a number of advantages in this plan. In the first place, it will help us to locate the present membership of the Church in a way that could not be done by the prolonged visitation of several ministers. In the second place, it will furnish the Session with important information as to the present condition of our Congregation. And last, but not least, it will let the pastor know where there has been sickness, or trouble, or other conditions which give him an opportunity for special service.

I hope that all those who are asked to assist in this work will encourage me by an immediate response. The work will be so divided that it will be easily accomplished, and will lay no heavy burden upon anyone.

MORE ENDOWMENT

Recent munificent gifts to two Presbyterian Churches in Pittsburgh will serve to remind the members of our own congregation of the need of an increase in our available funds, of the work of the Church. For those who desire to devote their means to the propagation of the Gospel and the good of mankind, the work of the First Church in Pittsburgh presents an opportunity unsurpassed in all the world.

Having taken the great prayers of the Old Testament as the subject for the Wednesday night meeting, let us all give more thought and more time to prayer in our Church life. With that in mind, I ask you to remember the life and works of the Church in your prayers, praying that God would honor Jesus Christ in this Church, and that through our ministry many souls shall be brought unto Him.

Faithfully yours.

CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY.

Vol. I

OCTOBER NUMBER

No. 9

THE PRAYER OF ABRAHAM

Genesis 18:23, 24, 25

First Address in the Wednesday Night Series on "Wrestlers With God,"

Abraham is the loftiest character of the Bible, but for that very reason he is the loneliest, even as the loftiest mountains are the most isolated and solitary. In his great oration delivered at the unveiling of the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Kentucky, President Wilson said of Abraham Lincoln :- "I have read many biographies of Lincoln; I have sought out with the greatest interest the many intimate stories that are told of him, the narratives of nearby friends, the sketches at close quarters, in which those who had the privilege of being associated with him have tried to depict for us the very man himself 'in his habit as he lived'; but I have nowhere found a real intimate of Lincoln's. That brooding spirit had no real familiars. I get the impression that it never spoke out in complete self-revelation, and that it could not reveal itself completely to anyone. It was a very lonely spirit that looked out from underneath those shaggy brows and comprehended men without fully communing with them, as if, in spite of all its genial efforts at comradeship, it dwelt apart, saw its visions of duty where no man looked on."

We hear the voice that calls to Abraham out of Ur of Chaldees and we follow

him as he goes out not knowing whither he went. We wait with him through the long years for the fulfillment of the promise. We climb with him the steep slopes of Moriah and look with awe on his readiness to sacrifice the child of the promise. We bow with him at his altars of prayer. We follow him to battle against Chedorlaomer, and we hear his earnest intercession for the cities of the Plain; and we stand with Isaac and Ishmael as they bury their father in the cave of Machpelah. But at the end of the journey from Ur of Chaldees to far distant Machpelah, how little do we understand him! Isaac we understand, Jacob we know, Joseph we have shed our tears over; Saul, David, Samuel — all these we feel we have an affinity with. But Abraham's "brooding spirit had no familiars." There he is, a great mountain rising over the dull plains of history, wrapped in awe and mystery.

But he whose spirit had no familiars was the Friend of God. That much we would know of him, even if Isaiah and James had not handed down to us that unique description. Wherever Abraham went, he built an altar unto God. "And there he builded an altar unto the Lord, and called upon the name of the Lord."

upon the three or four names given to each one, and leave at the home, or with the individual, a greeting from the Pastor and the Session of the Church.

There are a number of advantages in this plan. In the first place, it will help us to locate the present membership of the Church in a way that could not be done by the prolonged visitation of several ministers. In the second place, it will furnish the Session with important information as to the present condition of our Congregation. And last, but not least, it will let the pastor know where there has been sickness, or trouble, or other conditions which give him an opportunity for special service.

I hope that all those who are asked to assist in this work will encourage me by an immediate response. The work will be so divided that it will be easily accomplished, and will lay no heavy burden upon anyone.

MORE ENDOWMENT

Recent munificent gifts to two Presbyterian Churches in Pittsburgh will serve to remind the members of our own congregation of the need of an increase in our available funds, of the work of the Church. For those who desire to devote their means to the propagation of the Gospel and the good of mankind, the work of the First Church in Pittsburgh presents an opportunity unsurpassed in all the world.

Having taken the great prayers of the Old Testament as the subject for the Wednesday night meeting, let us all give more thought and more time to prayer in our Church life. With that in mind, I ask you to remember the life and works of the Church in your prayers, praying that God would honor Jesus Christ in this Church, and that through our ministry many souls shall be brought unto Him.

Faithfully yours.

CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY.

Although spoken by the Friend of God, I ask you to think of the humility and reverence of this prayer. "Behold now I have taken upon me to speak unto the Lord, which am but dust and ashes." There is an unmistakable tendency today to speak slightingly of those old hymns and prayers which described man as dust and ashes. A recent lecturer on free thought declared that he embarked on his new religion because, brought up in the Episcopal Church, he wearied of describing himself as a "miserable sinner." It is only natural that such people should cease to pray. Only the humble can feel any need for God, and His ever present aid is given only to the humble and contrite in spirit. Out of humility comes reverence.

When the other men were gone and the Third Person remained, "Abraham drew near unto God." That phrase lingers in a thousand prayer-books and is repeated by good men and women in public prayer the world over. His prayer is earnest, definite, importunate, yet as we read it, we see in Abraham an everlasting example of reverence. Personally, I have no sympathy with those prayers which are addressed to men rather than to God. and call upon the Almighty and Invisible God in terms of familiarity which do not. as they imagine, indicate that they know God well, but show on the contrary how little they conceive of His majesty and holiness. "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter anything before God: for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few."

Even the very posture in prayer is important. The most reverent attitude is, I think, the worshipper standing with bowed head, as one sees in public worship in Scotland and as I witnessed it among the Waldensians in Italy last summer. But whether kneeling or standing, in public or in private, let the body speak the reverence of the soul.

David Livingstone, in his diary, relates how careful he was in the wilds of Africa, removed from all that he had known and seen, to observe the reverent attitude in prayer. Even till death he was faithful in this, for he died upon his knees. A weak, fever-stricken, dying man might have been excused from the physical effort of prostration, but this man left his cot and died upon his knees. Professor Blakie in his classic biography of Livingstone thus describes the scene:-"They laid him on a rough bed in the hut where he spent the night. Next day he lay undisturbed. He asked a few wandering questions about the country-especially about the Luapula. His people knew that the end could not be far off. Nothing occurred during the early part of the night, but at four in the morning, the boy who lay at his door, called in alarm for Susi, fearing that their master was dead. By the candle still burning they saw him, not in bed, but kneeling at the bedside, with his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. The sad, yet not unexpected truth, soon became evident. He had passed away on the furthest of all his journeys, and without a single attendant, but he had died in the act of prayer; prayer offered in that reverential attitude about which he was always so particular; commending his own spirit with all his dear ones, as was his wont, into the hands of his Saviour, and commending Africa, his own dear Africa, with all her woes and sins and wrongs. to the Avenger of the oppressed and the Redeemer of the lost."

This first prayer of the Bible was a prayer for others, a prayer of intercession. Here prayer reaches its noblest eloquence. The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and when the Lord had announced to Abraham His purpose of destroying the wicked cities of the plain, Abraham did not doubt the justice of God, nor the wickedness of these people, but immediately he begins to intercede for them. His nephew Lot, it is true,

That verse describes his life as well as any other. He blazed his trail in Canaan by the altars which he built. We can trace his wanderings by the altars which he left behind him. Some men are traced by their follies; some by the enmities they leave behind them; some by their cruelties; some by the thorns which they have sown in the night of sin or hate. But Abraham is traced by his altars. Towards God his life was easy, natural, familiar. On this side his life is a model for all the ages of faith after him. Only once, when the first promise of an heir was given, and a horror of great darkness fell upon him, is there anything in Abraham's relationship with God which suggests fright or terror. For the most part, his meetings with God were on the clear, level ground of friendly intercourse.

If we omit the cry of Cain, this is the first prayer on record in the Bible. The Father of the Faithful is the first to teach us how to pray. His prayer was that which came from a friend of God. friends of God are not the only ones who may pray. His bitterest enemy may call upon His Name; the soul which has lived without a thought of God, suddenly overwhelmed in the floods of life, out of the depths may call upon God to help him and deliver him. But as the conversation of strangers must necessarily be from the conversation different friends, so there is a kind of prayer that comes only from the lips of the friend of God. And who is the friend of God? Is God like great personages of earth who will admit to their friendship only a few elected persons? No: the triend of God, so far as we can judge, is the man who does the will of God. "Ye are my friends", said Jesus, "if ye do whatsoever I command you." Abraham did what God told him to do. When God called he answered, took the great venture of faith, and went out not knowing whither he went.

The youthful Ian MacLaren, visiting his uncle in the Highlands, looked with wistful admiration on a white haired elder in the kirk who passed the sacred cup at Communion. When he saw him the next day breaking stone on the road, he was amazed and asked his uncle how it was that the bearer of high office vesterday. today should be laboring on the highway. His uncle told him that James was an elder in the kirk because he knew more about God than any other man in the village. He was a friend of God. Abraham was an old man. Indeed, although the youngest may be His friend, that title, the "Friend of God" we like to bestow only upon those who in God's service have weathered the storms and temptations of many years. I am glad that the first prayer in the Bible is of this nature. I rejoice that it was an aged servant of God whose prayer, still a fragrant incense, speaks to us across these dim centuries. The line of Abraham is not extinct. They are the glory of all our churches. Voice of scoffing, mocking, worldling, barking critics, honest or dishonest doubter, be still, while the aged friend of God prays. Remove thy shoes from off thy feet, for the ground upon which thou standest is holy ground. God is there speaking with His Friend and His Friend with Him. Yes, here is an argument and witness for Christianity which is beyond the contagion of this world's slow stain. Even the angels, I can imagine, interrupt their high melody to catch the harmony and breathe the incense that goes up from the heart of some aged saint, who has got beyond the weak and beggarly elements, and like Bunyan's immortal traveler, has reached the high country, out of reach of Giant Despair and Doubting Castle, in sight now of the city to which he is going, meeting sometimes the inhabitants thereof, for in this land the shining ones commonly walked, for it was "on the borders of heaven."

is to dispose of God, for justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne. He must do right and He must judge the wicked. Mere sentiment cannot stand in this discussion unless due regard be paid to the highest of all sentiment, the sentiment of justice and judgment.

The thesis laid down by Abraham must stand. The Judge of all the earth will do right. The thing done is not right because He does it, but because He is God. He will do nothing but the right, for that alone would conform with the perfection of His being. No excuse for irreligion can be made on the score of injustice. God will do right, whatever man teaches or says. With that grand fundamental attribute of the Deity firmly fixed in our minds, we must confront the questions that rise when, with the proclamation of life there goes a proclamation of death, when the risen Christ commands His disciples to preach the Gospel to every creature, saying that he that believeth shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be condemned. The lifeboat putting out from the shore means that there is a wreck and that a ship is sinking, and that lives may be lost. The offer of salvation means that humanity has suffered shipwreck and men may perish.

What will God do with the heathen, you ask? They have never heard of the name of Jesus. Will they all be condemned? God will do with the heathen what He will do with you and with me; what is right. If men without the tidings of Christ will be judged by their own consciences, is it not better to leave them without the Gospel, since the majority only reject it, and thus come under condemnation? No; if any heathen obeys the light of conscience, he will be saved, and yet saved through Christ, saved on the ground of what Christ has done for him. But think how often you and I, with all the light of Christian centuries playing about

us, sin against the light of conscience. What likelihood is there, then, that the heathen will follow the light of his conscience? Christ did not tell us to preach the Gospel to every creature for the sake of condemning them, but that they might repent and live. "Follow thou me, keep my commandments"—that is our whole duty as Christians. The day of judgment—none of us can take charge of that. The Judge of all the earth will do right.

"God's justice is a bed

Where we our anxious hearts may lay, And, weary with ourselves, may sleep Our weariness away."

The prayer of Abraham was an example in perseverance. At his first approach to God, Abraham prayed that God would spare Sodom and Gomorrah if he found fifty righteous men therein. When the Lord said that He would spare the city if such a number could be mustered, Abraham proceeded further and asked that the city be spared if forty-five could be found. To this also the Lord assented. Then Abraham asked Him to spare it for the sake of thirty, then of twenty, and, finally, of ten. Unfortunately, even that small number of righteous men could not be found in the cities, and doom and judgment fell upon them.

We are not to look upon this reduction from fifty to ten just persons, for whose sake the city might be spared, as a sort of bargaining on the part of Abraham with God. Rather, is it an example of perseverance in prayer, and how one prayer answered gives us confidence to come to God again. When the Lord promised to spare the city if fifty righteous men could be found in it, Abraham was prompted to reduce the number, first, to forty-five, then to thirty, then to twenty, and finally to

lived there, and the thought of Lot may have entered into this earnest supplication of Abraham. But Lot, even from the human standpoint, did not deserve the prayers of his godly uncle. He was disrespectful and ungrateful and self-willed. Nevertheless Abraham prayed for him. The Friend of God must have abhorred the wickedness of the cities of the Plain, but when he hears of their impending doom, the fountains of pity are opened in his heart, and he asks God to spare them if but ten righteous men are to be found in them.

Mysterious channels of power are opened by earnest intercession. More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. In the appendix to Dick's Philosophy of the Future State, the book that converted David Livingstone, we have the story of a prayer made for the conversion of Lord Byron by a Mrs. Shepherd of Somersetshire. The prayer was found among her papers after her death and sent to Byron. It is as follows: "O my God, I take encouragement from the assurance of thy word, to pray to Thee in behalf of one for whom I have lately been much interested. May the person to whom I allude (and who is now, we fear, as much distinguished for his neglect of Thee, as for the transcendent talents Thou has bestowed on him) be awakened to a sense of his own danger, and led to seek that peace of mind in a proper sense of religion, which he has found this world's enjoyments unable to procure. Do Thou grant that his future example may be productive of far more extensive benefit. than his past conduct and writings have been of evil, and may the Sun of Rightcousness, which, we trust, will, at some future period, arise upon him, be bright in proportion to the darkness of those clouds which guilt has raised, and soothing in proportion to the keenness of that agony which the punishment of his vices has inflicted on him!"

To this prayer, Lord Byron responded

in one of his best moods: "Sir, I have received your letter. I need not say that the extract which it contains has affected me, because it would imply a want of all feeling to have read it with indifference. Your brief and simple picture of the excellent person, whom I trust you will again meet, cannot be contemplated with out the admiration due to her virtues and her pure and unpretending piety. I do not know that I ever met with anything so unostentatiously beautiful. Indisputably, the firm believers in the Gospel have a great advantage over all others-for this simple reason, that if true, they will have their reward hereafter; and if there be no hereafter, they can but be with the infidel in his eternal sleep. I can assure you that not all the fame which ever cheated humanity into higher notions of its own importance, would ever weigh in my mind against the pure and pious interest which a virtuous being may be pleased to take in my behalf. In this point of view, I would not exchange the prayer of the deceased in my behalf for the united glory of Homer, Caesar and Napoleon."

This prayer of Abraham raised a great problem of religious faith. When he heard the tidings that God would destroy these cities. Abraham was shocked: his faith staggered. He was confronted by God, not now the source of promise and blessing, but God the Avenger, God the Judge. Involuntarily comes the expostulation and the question, "That be far from Thee to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked, and that the righteous should be as the wicked. that be far from Thee. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" We may be glad that the Friend of God had this old difficulty about the judgments of God and that he raised this great question so early in the history of mankind.

An easy way to dispose of the problem is to dispose of all judgments. But that

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL

It was an enthusiastic crowd of 873 that gathered together for the opening session of our Sunday School, on September 9th. Everybody seemed glad and eager to start another year in our school. The average attendance for the month of September was 914.

Rally Day was observed last Sunday, October 7th, with an attendance of 1030, We were glad to have our former superintendent, Dr. Maitland Alexander, with us and to hear his words of encouragement and cheer. The different departments of our school were represented by short talks -Miss Aldora Smith for the girls and young women, Albert Grace for the boys and young men, Mrs. Margaret Woods for the Mothers, and Mr. F. C. Osburn for the men. Miss Margaret Clancy of the Children's Division had charge of the promotion exercises of this Department and gave diplomas to twelve girls graduating from her division. Miss Carolyn Dentler is the teacher of this new class. and we welcome them into the main department of our school.

Mrs. Brandt's class of girls celebrated their thirteenth anniversary last Sunday. The class started with six girls and on this birthday had 51 present. Miss von Hof's class also celebrated their third anniversary and had thirteen girls present.

We had the great pleasure of listening to the G. A. Tindley Gospel Singers, a colored septette from Philadelphia at our opening and closing exercises.

Our Church Attendance Contest is still going on and the classes are very much interested. The evening Church Attendance is counted and the Men's Bible Class are at the top this month.

A New Member Contest began last Sunday and will continue to the first of December. Special award will be given to the class receiving the largest number of new members and to the individual bringing in the largest number. The teachers.

substitute teachers and officers of our school were delightfully entertained by Dr. Macartney in his home on Friday evening, October 5th,

We are glad to welcome visitors and strangers at any of our sessions, and extend a cordial invitation to any who are not affiliated with any other Sunday School.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS

The Men's Bible Class has entered upon the work of the fall and winter with renewed interest. There is an exceptionally good attendance. We extend a hearty invitation to the men who are uniting with the Church today to visit us. You will receive a hearty welcome. We meet in the rear of the auditorium, and are through with the study of the lesson in time for the members to attend the closing exercises of the School.

MEN'S KOREAN CLUB

Dr. Moffett, of Pyengyang, Korea, where the work is supported by the First Church, will be our guest at the Annual Meeting of the Korean Club, Monday evening. October 29th. This will be an unusual opportunity to hear of our work in Korea.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

The regular Sunday evening meetings of the Young People's Society were resumed Sunday evening, October 7th, The subject was "Workers Together With God" and Dr. Franklin B. Miller was the leader. The meeting was well attended. We were all glad to be back with one another again and are ready to take up the winter's work with renewed interest.

A series of interesting topics have been chosen for the fall and winter meetings. Topic cards announcing these meetings and their respective leaders have been printed and can be secured from Mr. Edward Graff, Chairman of the Lookout Committee

The first business meeting and social

Our Lord told two parables teaching men that they ought always to pray, and not to faint. One, the parable of the friend at mid-night, for whose entertainment the man whom he had come to visit knocked importunately upon his neighbor's door, until the reluctant slumberer arose and gave unto him. The other, the story of the unjust judge and the importunate widow. The unjust judge feared neither man nor God, but lest the widow should weary him by her continual coming, he avenged her of her adversary. In those parables our Lord must not be misunderstood as likening God our Father to a selfish neighbor, who gives to His friend only to be rid of him, or to an unjust Judge, who administers justice only to save himself from annoyance at the hands of his petitioner. What He was emphasizing was the fact that we may not always receive at first that for which we pray, and that we ought to persevere therein. waiting earnestly upon God, wrestling with Him as Jacob did at mid-night by the fords of the Jabbok, or as Abraham did when in the desert twilight he pleaded for Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Bible echoes from beginning to end with the accents of prayer, and it is worth remembering that the first recorded prayer of the Old Testament is this prayer of intercession, when Abraham prayed for the cities of the plain. Men come near to God when they pray for others. A well known minister of the last generation said that his mother and two other mothers in the neighborhood of his boyhood home made a pact that they would meet and pray together for the salvation of their children on one day of every week. One by one, all of those children came into the Kingdom of God, until this afterwards distinguished minister made his confession of faith and completed the number. What sacred objective for intercession have fathers and mothers set before them!

Dr. Charles Parkhurst, the distinguished preacher and reformer of New York, in an address in which he dealt with his early religious life, related how he had often heard his father pray in the Church, at the family altar, and at the family table. But it was only when he heard him praying aloud on his knees in the barn, that he knew the reality of prayer and the deep reality of the religious life.

For there is no prayer which so strikes the deep chords of a true relationship with God as the prayer of intercession. Our prayers will be more earnest and our prayer seasons more fruitful and more joyous, if we shall consecrate and center upon certain causes and upon certain persons. We all can think of persons for whom we ought to pray and for whom Christ died. Devout Catholics when they part have a custom of saying one to another, "Pray for me." Whatever formality there may be in that request, it is a truly beautiful and appropriate thing that one believer in God should ask the prayers and the intercessions of another friend of God. She has long since gone to her reward, but my mind now runs back to the old home on the banks of the river. and I can see the room which was her trysting place with God, and where at a certain hour of the forenoon, she was wont to kneel in intercession for the salvation of her children. Truly mother's works do follow her, now that she herself rests from her labors; and not the least potent and the least blessed among those works is the daily influence of her prayers on our behalf. No rude clamor of the world can altogether dim the sweet reverberation of her prayers in the minds of her children; and if the base solicitations of the world should ever be heeded and obeyed by her children, it will be in spite of, and not because of, a mother's earnest prayers.

CHURCH NURSE

A busy summer was spent by the church nurse at the Girls' Summer Camp, While there were no serious illnesses, the doctor and nurse were both busy treating sore throats, ear-ache, toothache, stings, sunburn and sprained ankles. One hundred and six patients were treated during this time,

The usual calls for food and clothing have started with the opening of our fall work, and responses to these are much appreciated by the nurse. We are hoping for our usual large number of children in the nursery during the Mothers' Meeting this winter.

MOTHERS' CLUB

The MOTHERS' CLUB held its opening meeting Wednesday afternoon, October 10th, with a wonderful attendance.

Dr. Macartney was the speaker of the afternoon and Mr. Will Rhodes the soloist.

Every Mother was so happy to be back after the summer vacation to renew old acquaintances and make new friends.

This club of Mothers with the wealth of opportunities it affords is indeed a challenge to the leaders to make these meetings a real contribution to the lives of these women and the homes they represent.

In our work this winter let us consider the words of Jesus who said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

THE MOTHERS' BIBLE CLASS

The Mothers' Bible Class has shown by an average attendance of 87 since the opening of Sunday School what this class means to the lives of its members. They have made this month two contributions from their missionary fund. One of \$25.00 to the Red Cross, and one of \$25.00 to the Salvation Army.

A very pleasant day was spent by 92 members of the class, Tuesday, October 2nd, at the plant of H. J. Heinz. After

going through the plant and listening to a talk on the various uses of the Heinz products, lunch was served where quite a number of the "57 varieties" were enjoyed.

PRAYER CIRCLE

The members of the Prayer Circle have been wonderfully faithful through the entire summer in their attendance at the Wednesday afternoon hour for prayer. The number varied from twenty-nine to fifty-four.

Some of our members have been called to their heavenly home. Among them one who was the loved leader for many years, Mrs. James H. Snowden. "She being dead yet speaketh."

CAFETERIA -*-

Vacation days are over and everyone is back again anxious to commence the fall and winter activities.

With the opening of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and the regular meetings of other organizations, most evenings in the week are booked. Nevertheless, there are a few open dates, and we again appeal to those Sunday School classes contemplating a dinner in the Church Cafeteria, to combine small groups, as it was so successfully done in the past season, and thus cooperate with us in our labors of fellowship and Christian love.

ALEXANDER AUXILIARY

The October meeting of the Alexander Auxiliary was well attended and a number of new faces were in evidence, indicating a growing membership.

The Alexander Auxiliary was meant primarily for the busy women who were unable to attend afternoon meetings, and while the attendance has been very gratifying, the organization feels that there must be a goodly number of business women connected with the First Church who are not linked up with any definite

will be held Monday, October 15th, in the church. Supper will be served at 6:30. This is the first social of the year and we would like to have a large attendance. If you have never attended one of the Young Peoples' socials or do not belong to the Society, come out and get acquainted and then, if you like us, join our ranks.

The object of the Young Peoples' Society is to train young people for Christian leadership and we are desirous of having more of the young people of the Sunday School in our Society. We have plenty of room for new members so come and help us to make this year a memorable one in our Society.

GIRLS' CLUBS

Another Camp Season has passed into history and a new and beautiful chapter has been written into the lives of the two hundred girls who were privileged to spend vacation days in that attractive spot on Chestnut Ridge where our Church Camp is located.

To many of the girls this was their first camp experience and it was indeed a joy to share in these enthusiastic first impressions.

Everything combined to make the month at Camp a period of unmarred happiness—and the old campers, as always, pronounced this year "the best camp ever".

It is difficult to adequately express to those who contributed to sending to camp girls who could otherwise not have gone, the expressions of appreciation and delight and the desire to some day be able to give another girl the happiness which someone had given them.

Impatiently the girls have looked forward to the reopening of the Clubs. Last Thursday evening, hundreds of girls thronged the Church to register for the classes which have been organized for their pleasure and instruction.

Classes, taught by trained Christian women, are conducted in Bible, English Home Nursing, First Aid, Chorus, Ukulele, French, Current Events, Dressmaking, Millinery, Art Needlework, Lamp Shade Making, Cooking, Dramatics, Novelties, Gymnasium, Wood Painting, China Painting, and Textile Painting.

Our Church is giving the young women of the city a splendid opportunity for a profitable investment of their leisure.

Dr. Macartney brought a very helpful message to the Thursday Noon Club for Business Women at the opening meeting this week. This Club Meeting makes a real contribution to the devotional life of the more than a thousand business girls in its membership and the personal interest and friendship of the leader, Mrs. John A. Bell, seems to draw the girls closer each year.

One of the most gratifying phases of our ('lub life is that the enthusiasm for the reopening of the activities is not confined to the members of the Clubs but is equally demonstrated among the volunteer workers—the serving committees, and all those who do the work that makes the ('lub machinery run smoothly.

There are a number of our Club members—fine, efficient Christian girls—who are out of employment. If there are any who are in a position to employ or who know of vacancies in offices or stores, we would appreciate your cooperation.

BOYS' CLUBS

The Clubs for Boys and Young Men will open Tuesday, October 16th. Boys may come to the Church directly from school at 4:30. Supper will be served at 5:45. The price this year will be twenty cents. Registration will take place following devotional exercises at 6:30. Fees for this year remain at 50 cents.

Plans are being made for the best year ever. Volley ball, basket-ball, bowling, gymnasium work and swimming classes are on the program.

A special invitation is given to the members of our Sunday School to take advantage of the benefits of the First Church Boys' Club. This change has been made so that the women of the Church may have an opportunity to hear Dr. Moffett of Pyengyang, Korea.

We are looking forward to an unusually interesting meeting and hope to have a large attendance.

CHURCH ITEMS

SUNDAY EVENING SERIES

This evening, October 14th, Dr. Macartney will begin a Series of Sermons to Young Men and Young Women on the general subject "Life—its Greatness and its Peril." Cards announcing the topics are placed in the pews.

October 14, "Temptation—Every man's Battle."

October 21, "The Sword of David—"The Income of a godly Youth."

October 28, "Weak Moments—Pottage or Birthright?"

November 4, "A Tomb without a Tenant—A Murdered Ambition."

November 11, "The Spectre of the Catacombs—A Man who Turned his back to Christ."

November 18, "Come Before Winter."
(Annual Sermon on Opportunity.)

"MINE OWN CITY—MINE OWN COUNTRY"

The Presbyterian Banner of October 11th contains Dr. Macartney's sermon— "Mine Own City—Mine Own Country".

BEQUEST TO THE CHURCH

Remember Christ's Cause. There are many who plan to make a gift to the Church and the cause of Christ, but fail to make definite provision. What better place in which to invest for the future and for Christ than the First Church? The following forms will serve the purpose:

1. A Bequest of Money. "I give and

devise to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh

Dollars,"

- 2. Real Estate, "I give and devise to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh following described real estate (here the real estate should be sufficiently described.)"
- 3. Residuary Clause. "All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate I give, devise and bequeath to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT PRAYER MEETING

~ **

The Wednesday Night Prayer Meeting, meets every Wednesday evening, at 7:45 o'clock in the Chapel. This winter Dr. Macartney will deal with the general subject—"Wrestlers with God" or "The Great Prayers of the Old Testament." Topic eards are placed in the pews and members of the Church are asked to distribute them.

October 3rd—"Abraham—For Others." October 10th—"Jacob—For God's Blessing."

October 17th — "Moses — Unanswered Prayer."

October 24th—"Balaam—Great Praying -- Poor Living."

October 31st—"Elijah—Despondency."

November 7th—"Elisha—For Faith Triumphant."

November 14th—"David—Over the Lost." November 21st—"Manasseh—Repentance." November 28th—"Hezekiah — After the Storm."

December 5th — "Jeremiah — For a Change."

44 6

位 辞

December 12th — "Jonah — Out of the Depths."

December 19th — "David—Forgiveness."

December 26th — "Joshua — For More Time."

missionary interest and they wish to extend to all such an invitation, and an opportunity, to join with them in so vital a part of the life of our Church.

THE NEW CENTURY BAND

The New Century Band received the following letter from Mr. and Mrs. Sam Higginbottom:—

January 8th, 1928.

Dear Friends:

With the back of the car loaded to the roof with Christmas presents we drove to the leper asylum for the Christmas dinner and treat. A glorious riot of color in the mufflers aroused exclamation of joy. The lepers were already seated on the ground in the hibiscus hedged garden next to the Church. Their shining brass vessels were being filled with Indian food such as they love. When they saw us and the car, some rose to their feet to stare, while others, unable to stand, cheered and nudged their neighbors.

Visitors, including Mrs. Higgins of Glenshaw, Pa., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hazlett, immediately began the distribution of the presents. I had previously taken out 70 small mufflers and sent to Dr. Schuyler of the Amballa Asylum, who was happy to get them as she had none for her lepers. This also saved me from the trouble I have sometimes had, of trying to give out mufflers unequal in size and shape. The regulation size is one by four feet. Anything less is likely to cause unhappiness. Anything larger is a shawl and brings joy to a boy or girl. As the mufflers were passed around to the men, eager hands, more or less deformed, went up to receive them while the recipients smilingly said "salaam" as a thank you. The pain-harrowed faces of those unable to leave their beds brightened as trembling hands turned the gifts over and over, smiling at the lovely colors in the mufflers.

> Sincerely, Signed—Ethel C. Higginbottom, Sam Higginbottom.

VOYAGERS AND LIGHT BEARERS

The Voyagers and Light Bearers were joyously entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Irwin, on the last Saturday in September. Following our delicious "party", the Voyagers held their annual election. The new officers are:

LUCHLE KNIGHT President
MARGARET WILLARD Vice-President
MARY JEAN GOVE Secretary
ALICE MORGAN Treasurer

The Voyagers had decided to review a study book this fall, and we were therefore happy to find, at our regular meeting Monday evening, Camp Fires In The Congo awaiting us—with Mrs. J. Wade Miller, who skillfully introduced to us the fascinations of little pock-marked Chama in his travels through the jungle.

The Light Bearers, under the kindly care of Mrs. Sam Steinhilper, made blue friendship chains and had a story hour.

MEN OF THE FROGS

During the summer months, the Men of the Frogs held joint social meetings with the New Century Band on their regular meeting nights. The suppers, good fellowship and athletic events were immensely enjoyed by all and we were glad to have many friends spend an enjoyable evening with us at Riverview Park.

The first meeting in the Church on October 8th was very well attended and the topic "The Tenth Anniversary of the World War" was discussed in a thoughtful and enthusiastic manner.

"Harry Houdini" is the topic for the meeting on October 22nd and all men interested in hearing this discussion will be cordially welcomed.

WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

The opening fall meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society has been changed from the second Friday of the month to Monday afternoon, October 29th.

4.

In Loving Memory of HETTY MORROW SPEER 1802 - 1887 JAMES RAMSEY SPEER 1796 - 1891

5.

In Memorium Richard Hays

1815 - 1877

BOYLE IRWIN

1772 - 1860

ELIZA McCULLY IRWIN 1786 - 1867

6.

To the Glory of God and in memory of General John Neville

Born 1731 Died 1803

and his wife

WINIFRED OLDHAM

Born 1736

Died 1797

and

Major Isaac Craig an incorporator and one of the First Trustees of this Church

Born 1741

Died 1826

and his wife

AMELIA NEVILLE

Born 1763

Died 1849

7.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM MILLER PAXTON, D. D. 1824 - 1904

(West Wall)

1.

CHARLES HAYS

1822 - 1902

Isabella Steele McLaughlin Haas 1829 - 1898

<u>)</u>.

In Memoriam

NEVILLE B. CRAIG

1787 - 1863

Jane Anne Fulton 1789 - 1852 3.

In Memoriam
Francis Herron, D.D.
1774 - 1860

4.

James Laughlin 1806 - 1882

Anne Irwin Laughlan 1813 - 1891

ō,

In Memorium George Tybout Purves, D.D. 1852 - 1904

6.

James Dalzell 1800 - 1879 Martha Duff Dalzell 1807 - 1879

7.

ROBERT HAYS KING 1814 - 1895 Anna Duff King 1815 - 1849 Mary Pauley King 1824 - 1859

VESTIBULE TABLET

In Memoriam

Francis Herron, D.D.
Born, June 28, 1774.
Died, Dec. 6, 1860.
Pastor of this Church from

June 1811, to December 1860

A dignified, decided, able, courageous and courteous man. An ardent Christian, faithful pastor, impressive preacher, and an honored Presbyter, revered by the Church he served and the city he adorned.

PREACHING PULPIT

To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Mary McMasters Jones 1829 - 1911

ALTAR

To the glory of God and in loving memory of

JACOB PAINTER and MARY HAYS his wife.

IN MEMORIAM

It will be interesting to the members and friends of our Congregation to have a list of the memorials which have been presented to the Church in past years in memory of those who have worshipped in the First Church.

TABLETS

(East Wall)

1.

In Memoriam

James B. Morgan

1796 - 1889

SUSAN MOUNTAIN MORGAN

1806 - 1867

JAMES B. MORGAN, JR.

1844 - 1915

2.

To the Glory of God and In Loving Memory of

CHAS. E. SPEER

September 8, 1837

May 2, 1905

"The Path of the Just is as the Shining Light, that shincth more and more unto the Perfect Day." —Proverbs 4:18.

(West Wall)

1.

JOHN HENRY DALZELL

1834 - 1894

Adelaide Chase Dalzell

1844 - 1902

2.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, For Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

To the Glory of God and In Loving Memory of Anna Duff Dalzell

Born, Nov. 27, 1832.

Died, Oct. 15, 1920.

3.

"But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."—Isaian 40:31. In Loving Memory of J. Dalzell McKee 1884 - 1927

OLIVER AVENUE TABLETS

In commemoration of the grant of this land for the Presbyterian Church and for Trinity Church by the heirs of William Penn in 1787 and in honor of the officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary Armies, who after assisting in the achievement of American Independence were associated with the earlier history of Pittsburgh, many of whom were buried in this enclosure. This Tablet is placed by the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915.

OLIVER AVENUE

Under the Golden Lilies of France
this street was dedicated to
the Last Mortal Journeys
of those who perished in
the defense of Fort Duquesne
and was reverently named
L'Allee De La Vierge,

Marked by the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America

MCMXXVII.

WINDOWS

(East Wall)

1.

In Memoriam

HARMAR DENNY

1794 - 1852

ELIZABETH F. DENNY

1796 - 1878

2.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON

1830 - 1902

DAVID ROBINSON

1828 - 1895

3.

In Memoriam

JOHN W. CHALFANT

1827 - 1898

ELLEN M. CHALFANT

1836 - 1910

CALENDAR

CARN

Church Services

Sunday— 10:45 o'clock, Preaching by the Pastor. 12:15 o'clock, Sunday School. 12:10 o'clock, Men's Bible Class.

7:00 o'clock, Young People's Society. 7:45 o'clock, Preaching by the Pastor.

Wednesday- 7:45 o'clock, Prayer Meeting.

Men and Boys

Sunday— 12:10 o'clock, Men's Bible Class. 12:15 o'clock, Young Men's Organized Sunday School Classes.

Tuesday— 4:30 o'clock, Clubs for Boys.

3

5:45 o'clock, Supper.

6:30 o'clock, Devotional Exercises. 9:00 o'clock, Clubs for Young Men.

Women and Girls

Sunday— 12:15 o'clock, Organized Sunday School Classes.

Wednesday— 1:30 o'clock, Prayer Circle. 2:30 o'clock, Mothers' Meeting.

Thursday— 11:30 to 1:00 o'clock, Noon Club and Luncheon for Business Women.

Clubs for Young Women

5:15 o'clock, Gymnasium. 6:00 o'clock, Cafeteria Supper. 7:00 o'clock, Devotional Meeting. 7:30 o'clock, Classes in—

Dressmaking, Minnery, Cooking, Home Nursing, Etiquette, Lamp Shades, Chorus, Interior Decorating, Gymnasium, Beac Work, Basketry, Novelties, Bible, Dram *1.s, China Painting, Ukulele, Current Events, English.

Friday— 4:30 o'clock, Club and Gymnasium for girls 9-12.

Clubs for Girls

6:00 o'clock, Supper 20 cents.
7:00 o'clock, Schedule same as Thursday evening.

924 Me Kinley and Alear James, Vince your good tethe came a good many Things have tappened which we have arched you were charing with us and now Christine is almost here it does seem a pity we can't all te together. hes you need a good tooking dressing yours? If as will you try one and send me the tell or give me an idea what you want. If we herry we may be ready by Christmas. If that doesn't affect to you, let me know something else, Monday we slaw to move over & I wain la a (your great unche Edward: Laughter) He all have as many medical and tentel affortiment They can't very well to managed

from this ade. Howard and Towny are toth to wear traces on their teeth; Tour only for a few weeks. Jam and Howard are starting off now to the y. They are getting a lettle atteleties and swemmen There three times a week. The ectivols come this week and and to buy with programs to & He all mins the ocean but it is strange what a grip The places Two have known familiarly in this hood get re us. There is a cultain kind of piace with rues wirrow. ment that settles down there in refile of changes, tortunality they cun't change the En and the forme bely much. The rotal and the last week. your house tooks very well kept up and prosperous.

dan Rafael io growing, too, de. Erdedly. I should have to see that surprise well. It may not be long tefore it increases very greatly is How are you enjoying your studies and professors, college atmosphere Hith love from all of no -Townie says "till Jamie I had i good time in Medicion and I tre ture. Affectionality.

"Are Foreign Missions Done For?"

By
ROBERT E. SPEER

5

Sent with the compliments of the author and of a few friends to some of the individual men and women of our Presbyterian churches December 1, 1928

-31

undeniable fact that it was chiefly the example shown by Christianity that has stimulated the other religions and has changed the whole religious world of Japan."

In the third place note the increasing volume of condemnation everywhere of whatever is un-Christlike. Sometimes men acknowledge frankly that their disapproval rests on His character and standard and often they deny it, but in spite of their denial the mere condemnation can be traced straight to Christ. In the matter of caste and of the outcaste, and of the rights of women in India, for example, it is Christ's influence which is forming the new conscience, whether it is His authority that is openly cited or whether His influence has forced men to find authority for His ideals in their own books or in their own hearts. It is impossible not to see this influence at work in judgments like Gandhi's and Lajpat Rai's on the place of women and child marriage in India, quoted in a debate in the British Parliament in 1927. The speaker said:

"The other day I came across an article in the paper which Mr. Gandhi edits, called 'Young India,' dated 26th August, 1926. In it he was quoting with approval from an article on the subject of child marriages and enforced widowhood:

'It is sapping the vitality of thousands of our promising boys and girls on whom the future of our society entirely rests. It is bringing into existence every year thousands of weaklings, both boys and girls, who are born of immature parents. It is a very fruitful source of the appalling child mortality and stillbirths now prevailing in our society. It is a very important cause of the gradual and steady decline of Hindu society in point of numbers, physical strength and courage and morality.' "That is a quotation from an article which is quoted with ap-

"That is a quotation from an article which is quoted with approval by Mr. Gandhi himself. Let us quote something even stronger, from a gentleman well known to many in this house, with whom certainly one right Hon. Gentleman opposite and myself had been acquainted for a great many years past, Mr.

Lajpat Rai. Mr. Lajpat Rai, speaking before a Hindu Conference in Bombay in 1925, said this of the system of widowhood that prevails in the Hindu community, and especially child widowhood:

'The condition of child widows is indescribable. God may bless those who are opposed to their re-marriage, but their position induces so many abuses and brings about so much moral and physical misery as to cripple society as a whole and handican it in the struggle for life.'

cap it in the struggle for life."

"Those are two rather striking quotations from Indians themselves. I will make an earnest appeal to Hon. Members on both sides of the Committee not to ignore these factors when dealing with the moral and physical progress of the Indian people."

And note the words of S. N. Mallik about caste in a public lecture in India in the spring of 1927:

"The most potent of the social institutions,—viz., caste—which mainly produced the idea of the 'immutability of the East' in the Western mind, is the one that has been most seriously affected. True it is that it is not dead as yet, but it is, I am glad to say, in an almost moribund condition now. The first blow which shook it to the foundations was given by Christianity, which brought its message of hope even for the most depressed."

And of Gandhi about the outcaste:

"It is needless to say that this active altruism is due largely to the influence of Christianity and Western education. I must confess that through the influence of the West a daily increasing standard of dutifulness, integrity and efficiency, even in the lower branches of the public services, is being achieved."

Does all this witness to the waning power of Christianity?

Lastly let us note the reality and vitality of the Churches which are the fruitage of foreign missions. They are found now in every non-Christian country except Afghanistan, and they will be there as soon as the Amir's words about religious toleration are authenticated by the allowance of Christian missionaries in his land. These Churches,

small or great, are true Churches and they are our irrefutable argument for the truth and the power of foreign missions. Let them speak for themselves about foreign missions. Two years ago the Rev. Yekola Mbali was moderator of the Bantu Presbyterian Church in South Africa. This church, which was formed two years ago, has about 24,000 members scattered throughout the Cape province of Natal. In his moderatorial address Mr. Mbali said that more than a century before the native people had had no respect for the whites, who were regarded as "intruders and exploiters." It was the Christian missionary, said the moderator, who was "the first man to learn the nature and ways of the natives," and who was so much recognized "as a peacemaker that a missionary was appointed to each chief and his people." Out of that relationship the moderator claimed that there had grown a peculiar sense of trust and friendship such as did not exist between the natives and any other class of whites.

ARE FOREIGN MISSIONS DONE FOR?

And read the account of the last training classes in the station at Pyengyang in Korea:

"In spite of zero weather over 1,300 men came to Pyengyang from all parts of our province and studied in a great class of seven days which overflowed our class-rooms and taxed our dormitory capacity to the limit. It being vacation time we were able to use most of the dormitory rooms at the Theological Seminary, the Boys' Academy and Woman's Bible Institute. 500 men were cared for in these dormitories. The balance of the 1,300 men found places of entertainment in public inns or in Christian homes in the city.

"The most remarkable feature of the class was the six o'clock morning prayer meetings at the West Gate Church. A thousand or more men came out each morning in the bitter cold in the dark to this meeting which was led by Mr. Hill. The earnestness of these men in seeking God's blessing was most remarkable and of course it was rewarded.

"The night meetings connected with the class were all held except the Sunday meeting in the West Gate Church. Only men were permitted to attend; this being a men's class. If ever a building was filled to capacity, the West Gate Church was so filled. Each evening before the song leader arrived the big auditorium was so crowded that the audience was asked to rise and come forward to make a little more room at the rear for others. This can be done more easily here than in America, because the Koreans sit on the floor and not on chairs or benches. This rising and coming forward process had to be done twice each evening. You may ask how it was possible for men crowded forward as closely as they could stand to sit down at the signal and all find space on the floor. The fact is it was not always possible and several times men had to be helped out over the heads of the crowd because they sat down or tried to sit down a little too slowly and were unable to find any place to squeeze into.

"We wish you could have seen the earnest faces of these men, over 1,800 of them at the night meetings. We wish you could have heard them pray. We wish especially that you might have been present at the Sunday night service at the Central Church, when Dr. Moffett preached. It was the evening of the first day of the new year and Dr. Blair who led the after service each evening asked first of all those over 50 years old who wished to reconsecrate their remaining years to God and His service to stand while one of their number led in a consecration prayer. Next the middle-aged men went through the same dedicatory service and last of all the young men under 30 years of age were asked to stand if they whole-heartedly desired to give themselves with all their young strength to God's service. Over two-thirds of that great audience were young men. It was a glorious sight to see them stand with shining faces and take the solemn vow of consecration upon them.

"Each meeting was crowded like this clear to the end of the class and God's presence was manifest at every service and in all the class rooms. The men returned to their homes rejoicing in new found blessing; determined to do God's will more perfectly than before and to preach the Gospel with renewed earnestness to

unbelievers.

"All the 1,300 delegates to this Annual Winter Class from the country churches paid their own road money, board and other necessary expenses. Also, as is their custom in Korea, they paid a registration fee of 30 cents. Also 500 delegates from the 16 city churches attended and paid the same. The registration fees therefore amounted to 1,800 times 30 cents or 540 Yen, which they used for their home and foreign mission work."

These are not the signs of a waning force, or a dying enterprise. The end of the world's evangelization is far away but the beginning has been made. "And no man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God."

Are We Justified in Pressing Our Religion on the World or Have We Need to Learn from Other Religions?

WE ARE often told in these days that the foreign mission enterprise needs to be entirely reconceived. Formerly, it is said, Christianity regarded itself as the absolute and final religion and the work of foreign missions was conceived as a donation or displacement. Missionaries went out to give to other peoples a religion and religious values which these other people did not possess. They even went with the idea of conquest, proposing to set Christ in the place of supremacy over all others, to "Crown Him Lord of all." Now, however, it is held, Christianity must abate these claims. It must give up its exclusivism and recognize that each religion has its distinctive possession of truth and that Christianity has no right to go forth with the conquest or displacement idea. Foreign missions, accordingly, must now regard themselves not as a conquest but as a quest, an effort to learn, not to teach, or to learn as much as to teach, with a view to one world-wide, interracial cooperative effort to assemble out of all religions the distinctive contribution of each to the ultimate synthetic and universal religion of mankind.

If this is what is meant by the proposal to reconceive and restate the foreign missionary undertaking, then we must reply that the new conception is both futile and false. It is futile because such a conception would never have produced the foreign missions movement and cannot maintain it. Men and women might go out on this idea to make a world cruise or for brief and comfortable visits but not

culture and those things intimately related to country life. Social clubs and literary societies must give way to agricultural coöperative societies and credit unions. Football and tennis must yield their places to the simpler and less expensive village games. Even the organization and method of the church must be made so simple and inexpensive as to place them within the means of the villagers. All these considerations have meant the reshaping of the program of the Korean Young Men's Christian Association. The country is divided for the purpose of the Association into eight regions, in each of which there is a center that acts as the power-house of rural program and activities.

During the last few years such rural work as has been suggested in Dr. Brunner's report on "Rural Korea" has become very popular throughout Korea, and the time and service of those engaged in the Young Men's Christian Association work in this field are in constant demand. Theological and Bible schools and preacher's institutes often include lecture courses on rural work, and many secular organizations have sprung up for the object of promoting this work. The greatest needs of the present are the technical knowledge which will carry this work in all its phases to a successful issue, even if it should take many decades to do it, and the necessary means which as yet the villagers themselves cannot provide in their present state of poverty.

Dr. S. A. Moffett of Korea spoke in appreciation of the report on "Rural Korea" prepared by Dr. Brunner, which he said would be helpful to the churches and missions especially with reference to economic and social conditions. He criticized a number of statements in the report which seemed to him to be incorrect. (These detailed criticisms have been brought to Dr. Brunner's attention, who has given careful consideration to them in revising his preliminary report.) Further Dr. Moffett said:

We do not minimize the place of social welfare but we magnify the place of the Word of God, and results justify it. Many of Dr. Brunner's suggestions are based upon an entirely different conception of our mission, of the purpose and aim of mission work from that which we hold. I want to quote from a statement:

"We realize that we are living in a changing world, that methods need to be re-adjusted to changed conditions and the message applied to the life of the modern world, but we are deeply convinced, from actual experience on the foreign field, that what the world needs today is just what it needed through the ages, the message of redemption from sin through the death on the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"We have a profound conviction that education, reformation, social improvement, industrial and scientific advancement with progress in civilization, however greatly to be desired and however to be fostered, can never change the heart of man nor be the means for the evangelization of the world, and that no such highly desirable, yet secondary, benefits accruing from the establishment of the church can be the basis for the appeal to man, if the church established is to be the Church of Christ with a supernatural message which has power to regenerate men and to become the spiritual force in the life of people and of nations; which will transform men's lives and meet the needs of the modern world, with its problems in connection with the political, industrial, and social questions, that to-day are the despair of men who have not faith in God and in His Word."

Our greatest and supreme need is for an implicit, unchangeable, steadfast, enthusiastic, confident faith in God and in His Word given us to proclaim as from Him, and a conviction that this message with its supernatural spiritual blessings constitutes the preëminent benefit of Christianity and that the appeal to men must be based upon this and not upon secondary benefits which appeal to the natural man, if we are to secure permanent results in a faith which stands in the power of God and not in the power of man.

Dr. Diffendorfer bore testimony from the angle of the "Home Boards." His recent tour in detail over many mission fields in both hemispheres enabled him to speak with first-hand authority. He said that

The rural field absorbed a major part of the missionary forces, time, and money, and results comparable with the investment were not apparent. The life of the rural people was not being seriously affected. Too much time and money was being spent merely on keeping the church machinery going. Regular ecclesiastical meetings were being held that did not register in the community and in the social life of the people. The missionaries in the field were not to blame. What were the churches at home expecting from the missionaries? There was no place in the columns of statistics for an enumeration of transformed social forces and influences. The home base had been demanding that the missionaries report merely so many

culture and those things intimately related to country life. Social clubs and literary societies must give way to agricultural coöperative societies and credit unions. Football and tennis must yield their places to the simpler and less expensive village games. Even the organization and method of the church must be made so simple and inexpensive as to place them within the means of the villagers. All these considerations have meant the reshaping of the program of the Korean Young Men's Christian Association. The country is divided for the purpose of the Association into eight regions, in each of which there is a center that acts as the power-house of rural program and activities.

During the last few years such rural work as has been suggested in Dr. Brunner's report on "Rural Korea" has become very popular throughout Korea, and the time and service of those engaged in the Young Men's Christian Association work in this field are in constant demand. Theological and Bible schools and preacher's institutes often include lecture courses on rural work, and many secular organizations have sprung up for the object of promoting this work. The greatest needs of the present are the technical knowledge which will carry this work in all its phases to a successful issue, even if it should take many decades to do it, and the necessary means which as yet the villagers themselves cannot provide in their present state of poverty.

Dr. S. A. Moffett of Korea spoke in appreciation of the report on "Rural Korea" prepared by Dr. Brunner, which he said would be helpful to the churches and missions especially with reference to economic and social conditions. He criticized a number of statements in the report which seemed to him to be incorrect. (These detailed criticisms have been brought to Dr. Brunner's attention, who has given careful consideration to them in revising his preliminary report.) Further Dr. Moffett said:

We do not minimize the place of social welfare but we magnify the place of the Word of God, and results justify it. Many of Dr. Brunner's suggestions are based upon an entirely different conception of our mission, of the purpose and aim of mission work from that which we hold. I want to quote from a statement:

"We realize that we are living in a changing world, that methods need to be re-adjusted to changed conditions and the message applied to the life of the modern world, but we are deeply convinced, from actual experience on the foreign field, that what the world needs today is just what it needed through the ages, the message of redemption from sin through the death on the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"We have a profound conviction that education, reformation, social improvement, industrial and scientific advancement with progress in civilization, however greatly to be desired and however to be fostered, can never change the heart of man nor be the means for the evangelization of the world, and that no such highly desirable, yet secondary, benefits accruing from the establishment of the church can be the basis for the appeal to man, if the church established is to be the Church of Christ with a supernatural message which has power to regenerate men and to become the spiritual force in the life of people and of nations; which will transform men's lives and meet the needs of the modern world, with its problems in connection with the political, industrial, and social questions, that to-day are the despair of men who have not faith in God and in His Word."

Our greatest and supreme need is for an implicit, unchangeable, steadfast, enthusiastic, confident faith in God and in His Word given us to proclaim as from Him, and a conviction that this message with its supernatural spiritual blessings constitutes the preëminent benefit of Christianity and that the appeal to men must be based upon this and not upon secondary benefits which appeal to the natural man, if we are to secure permanent results in a faith which stands in the power of God and not in the power of man.

Dr. Diffendorfer bore testimony from the angle of the "Home Boards." His recent tour in detail over many mission fields in both hemispheres enabled him to speak with first-hand authority. He said that

The rural field absorbed a major part of the missionary forces, time, and money, and results comparable with the investment were not apparent. The life of the rural people was not being seriously affected. Too much time and money was being spent merely on keeping the church machinery going. Regular ecclesiastical meetings were being held that did not register in the community and in the social life of the people. The missionaries in the field were not to blame. What were the churches at home expecting from the missionaries? There was no place in the columns of statistics for an enumeration of transformed social forces and influences. The home base had been demanding that the missionaries report merely so many

Jerusalem, 1928

"Two great streams of experience, insight and decotor", of the older churches

g Empe, North America + Australia, and of Asia, Aprica and Latin America blended

or mutad as never before."

- Q. R. Mott "Expectation" - Addresses: Jerusalem 149. IACC 1929. Ch. I., 11.12.

Unfortunally, that Tennale was about if that meld, later America apparently.

< 0 P 2年かららいせは中央人力 島世中 是正是工吧干岛田 炒也四岛的 也奇也也是在地西人地对例也看中 里方 科が

也有包色社五人超对例是名中 电工星工化平台正 智力社 日本 智力社 日十年人 科科

KIL SUN CHO.

開 布 三 悦 エス エイ モフェット 耶無数長老會宜教師

*

POSTALE.

at Pyengyang Korea. All day and evening Bible study. Each woman walked in from 5 to 50 miles to attend. All paid all of their own expenses.

400 city women attended a similar Class in February. 1300 men came to a similar six day Class in the bitterly cold weather just after last Christmas.

Every one of the 300 local churches of the province has a similar with Class in the winter and another in the slack farming time in August just after the first weeding is done.

Over one half of the total enrolled adherentage of the Church each year attends at least one of these Classes.